The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. [illegible] 1913. EXTD. SD. [illegible] 1928.

INSURANCE

Indian Insurance Companies have late existence to serve the Indian insuring public.

I 19

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY OF THE SOCIETY

BOMBAY, TUESDAY, [illegible] 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA

AR VALLABHBHAI [illegible] PLACES P.T. MOTILAL

MMITTEE LEGAL

Dr. Syed

WITH G.O.C.

Programme"

LLABHBHAI IS WITH

HIS TERMS

Pandit Motilal in a speech at Allahabad on Friday [illegible] are prepared to have relations with the British if [illegible] as two free nations as two masters meeting a contract.

PANDIT MOTILAL'S LAST MESSAGE TO NATION.

ALLAHABAD, June 28.

Pandit Motilal Nehru made some pregnant observations at Allahabad on his return from Bombay at a public meeting held in the Purushottamdas Park on Friday night in connection with the demonstration made against the Simon Report.

Mr. Nehru was not in a position to deliver a long speech as he was feeling unwell due to the fatigue of the journey and the strenuous work he had to do during his tour for over a week. He did not understand, he said why the ceremony of burning the report should have been performed. The custom of burning dead bodies was prevalent among Hindus in the case of persons who died at a certain age but a child who died in the womb was never burnt but thrown away in the river and among some classes it was buried. However, the report having been burnt as dust would be remained to be buried by the feet of the people who had assembled at the meeting when they dispersed.

"What is the Simon Report?" asked Pandit Motilal Nehru. They knew what reception Sir John Simon and his six friends received when they landed on the shores of this country. Wherever they went they were greeted with black flags, and such demonstrations were followed by lathi beating. In the Punjab Lala Lajpat Rai, than whom there was no greater patriot in the country, was lost his life on that account. When they went to Lucknow Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant and many others were beaten. Such was the [illegible] Simon Commission. After they returned. And what their report was in the course of preparation incidents of lathi beating were occurring in Madras and even the arrival of their reports synchronized with lathi beating, for he knew how mercilessly people were beaten in Bombay when he (Pt. Motilal) reached there.

"I would say frankly, he said to any reader of the Simon Commission's report or to him who was even a moment's thought to it that the latter entertained not a bit of feeling of love for his brothers and sisters. When the report was in the womb Indians were greatly [illegible] jected to it and yet there who seemed to [illegible] claimed some [illegible] was, however, [illegible] ing that the [illegible] feeling disapp[illegible] commendation [illegible] Commission. there were still [illegible] say, 'Well, let [illegible] see what can [illegible] Round Table [illegible]

"But I want [illegible] Pandit Motila[illegible] Round Table [illegible] greater mirage [illegible] tion, than the [illegible] In the first [illegible] could be no [illegible] ference without [illegible] of the Congress [illegible] not possible [illegible] would take [illegible] posed conference [illegible] sing circumstances [illegible] gress claimed to be [illegible] represented th[illegible] He had made it [illegible] that, whatever [illegible] for compromise [illegible] men[illegible] wanted to ma[illegible] so with the Cong[illegible] gress would not [illegible] any scheme of con[illegible] which there was th[illegible] living to the country [illegible] status or any other [illegible] Government.

The Congress par[illegible]ed to partiti[illegible]dence which may be [illegible] as was the Naval Co[illegible] was recently [illegible] which all the countries [illegible] nations in order [illegible] of relationship [illegible] emselves. At the [illegible] Mr. Nehru further [illegible] Congress would not [illegible] any decision in the [illegible] which did not take [illegible]

Proceeding further Pandit Nehru said that [illegible] ed how even novices [illegible] subject of [illegible] [illegible] a report they [illegible] [illegible] national law [illegible] [illegible] bers to ask if such a thing was consid[illegible] The speaker told [illegible] in Bombay that [illegible] to see any precedent [illegible] the past history [illegible] which had undergone and not run to [illegible]

TWO DAYS HARTAL IN BOMBAY.

Business Community Identifies Itself With B. P. C. C. In Protest

At a meeting of the Mahamandal representing practically all the chief trade organisations in Bombay held on Monday, it was decided to observe two days' complete hartal in the city as a protest to register a protest against the incarceration of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Acting President of the Congress, and Dr. Syed Mahmud, the Secretary of the Congress, were arrested, spread in the city many shops in the different business centres were immediately closed as a protest against the Government action and as a mark of respect to the Congress President and the Secretary. It was shortly afterwards decided by the different mercantile organisations that two days' complete hartal should be observed on Tuesday and Wednesday.

HARTAL IN BOMBAY.

Following Arrest Of Pandit And Dr. Syed Mahmud.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee has broadcast his appeal to the people of Bombay to observe hartal on Tuesday and Wednesday in protest of the incarceration of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Congress President.

School boys from several schools walked out of their classes as soon as they heard the news and held demonstrations.

On the news that Pandit Motilal Nehru, the acting President of the Congress, and Dr. Syed Mahmud, the Secretary of the Congress, were arrested, spread in the city many shops in the different business centres were immediately closed as a protest against the Government action and as a mark of respect to the Congress President and the Secretary. It was shortly afterwards decided by the different mercantile organisations that two days' complete hartal should be observed on Tuesday and Wednesday.

BOMBAY CORPORATION ADJOURNED.

Protest Against Panditji's Arrest.

The Bombay Municipal Corporation adjourned on Monday without transacting any business as a protest against the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru. After the President signed the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Shivdas Chapsey moved adjournment of the House. He said the Government had not only arrested Pandit Motilalji but also declared the Congress Working Committee illegal. The Government had adopted "Might is the right policy" and to protest against that policy the Corporation should adjourn.

Dr. J. V. Vara seconded the proposition.

(Continued on page 7.)

Govt. Admit Success Of Congress Activities.

"CRIME" OF WORKING COMMITTEE

DISCARDED OLD METHODS OF POLITICAL PROTEST.

[illegible] June 30.

[illegible] India have [illegible] statement [illegible] the United [illegible] consultation [illegible] of India [illegible] Working Committee [illegible] India Congress [illegible] to unlawful Asso[illegible] 16 of the [illegible] Amendment Act [illegible] the inevitable [illegible] course consistently [illegible] Working Committee [illegible] than a month past.

[illegible] SUCCESS ADMITTED

[illegible] object of the Civil [illegible] movement which is [illegible] directed by the Working Committee has been to force the Government to accept its political demands by creating a spirit of general defiance [illegible] and in the last resort [illegible] the Government. [illegible] stages of the move[illegible] was demonstrated on [illegible] Salt Law after [illegible] factor [illegible] of little [illegible] affecting the Government revenue, but these methods succeeded in achieving the real aim of their organisers which was [illegible] a spirit of lawlessness [illegible]

AFTER MAY 4.

After the [illegible] Gandhi the Working [illegible] gradually took [illegible] prominent part in organ[illegible] directing the whole [illegible] About the middle of May the Working Committee issued a series of resolutions intended to stimulate the Civil Disobedience movement. The Committee urged the inauguration of a no-tax campaign by non-payment of specified taxes in certain Provinces, and called upon those Provinces to organise such campaigns. The Committee further laid down a thorough-going policy of the boycott of foreign cloth to be carried out by methods which would clearly amount to intimidation. These resolutions resulted in considerable intensification of the Civil Disobedience movement.

Early in June, the Working Committee passed a further series of resolutions which constituted a still more open defiance of the Government and the encouragement to law-breaking. The public were urged to disobey the Prevention of Intimidation and the Unlawful Instigation Ordinances, to carry on with redoubled vigour the picketing of liquor and foreign cloth shops, and to extend and intensify the campaign for non-payment of taxes.

APPEAL TO TROOPS AND POLICE.

But the most serious feature of these resolutions was that the Working Committee issued an incitement to the troops and the police to fail in their duty in dealing with the Civil Disobedience movement. Not only did they issue this resolution, but they took special measures to transmit it to all Provincial Congress Committees and to urge them to translate and distribute it among the troops and the Police. It has recently been found necessary to proscribe under the law and seize copies of this resolution which are being circulated in accordance with the instructions of the Committee.

"ATTEMPT TO WOMENT REVOLUTION."

In pursuance of similar ideas, various Congress organisations have been endeavouring to express publicly their recommendation of those men of 2/18 Royal Garhwal Rifles who have been found guilty of mutiny. The action of the Working Committee demonstrates that they have now reached the stage of endeavouring to promote a revolution through the overthrow of the Government.

It is impossible any longer, consistently with the obligations which the Government owes to the vast majority of peaceful and law-abiding citizens of India, to overlook these reckless activities. Already there are plain indications that the movement which the Working Committee is directing is tending more and more to organised violence.

ALLEGED PROPAGANDA ON FRONTIER.

The serious disturbances recently in Chittagong District of Bengal which included violent attacks on parties of Police, in one of which a Sub-Inspector of Police was murdered in circumstances of utmost brutality, were organised by the Congress volunteers and the rumour was spread over a large area that the British Raj had come to an end.

Moreover it is believed [illegible] systematic propaganda [illegible] Trans-border [illegible] North West Frontier [illegible] attack [illegible] still [illegible] against [illegible] that [illegible] of the Civil [illegible] ordinary [illegible] and [illegible] engaged in [illegible] to subvert the Government in these circumstances the Government have no choice but to declare this Committee to be an unlawful Association.—A. P.

NON-OFFICIAL SHOLAPUR ENQUIRY

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai As Chairman

POONA, June 30.

The Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee has appointed a Committee, with Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai as Chairman, to enquire into the alleged atrocities by the authorities in Sholapur. The Committee will begin its work after Martial Law is withdrawn.—A. P.

MARTIAL LAW IN SHOLAPUR TO BE WITHDRAWN.

An A. P. message states that Martial Law will be withdrawn from Sholapur from to-day (July 1).—A. P.

BENGAL CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED

20 Persons Arrested

CALCUTTA, June 30.

The Bengal Provincial Congress Committee office was raided this evening. Mr. Nirmalkumar Ghose, the officer-in-charge, was arrested and the Congress bulletins were seized. Twenty arrests were made including a lady for picketing foreign cloth shops in Burrabazar to-day.—Free Press.

PATIALA INQUIRY.

Mr. Amrithal Seth's Grievance.

LAHORE, June 30.

Mr. Amrithal Seth, Member of Patiala Enquiry Committee in a statement to the Press, expresses dissatisfaction with the Fitzpatrik Enquiry Committee as he says that some of the witnesses being prisoners of the Maharaja's Government, cannot say anything against the Maharajah and Mr. Fitzpatrik has disposed in his capacity as Agent to the Governor-General, Punjab States, some allegations the truth of which he has now been appointed to investigate.—A. P.

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WANTED—Senior English TEACHER (M.A. or B.A. B.T.) for Gondhala Sanskrit Pathshala (near Byculla) immediately. Salary Rs. 75 to Rs. 100. Apply to KALYANDAS DESAI, Bhaleshwar, Bombay 2.
A 1073

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A P 2696

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A 1073

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WANTED five educated, experienced and respectable youths to organise an Insurance Company on remunerative pay and allowances. Application in the Candidates' own handwriting and stating terms should be made to the General Manager, ARYAN ASSURANCE, LTD. 4, Mission Row Extn., Calcutta. Candidates prepared to go to any part of India, Burma, Ceylon and British East Africa, should only apply. Interviews by previous engagement only.
A D E

WANTED—A qualified sick Nurse proficient in Midwifery. Apply stating age, caste, qualifications, experience with copies of testimonials, stating salary expected to HUZUR PERSONAL ASSISTANT, Dharampur, (District Surat)
A 1046

WANTED—REPRESENTATIVE for the Ganges Weaving & Knitting Mills, Co. Ltd., Buxar on decent salary in all Sub-division and District towns for sale of swadeshi Hosiery piece goods. Apply MANAGING DIRECTOR, enclosing two annas stamps for full particulars.
A 1014

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THE BRITISH INDIA PRESS, Bombay, have several very serviceable Printing Machines, Cutting Machines and other Machinery which they wish to dispose of at low prices to make room for new plant. Lists and particulars may be obtained on application to the BRITISH INDIA PRESS, British India Press, Bombay 10.
N 1044

Professions.

N. PURUSHOTTAM, Foreign Bombay Fortune-teller and Numerologist, has returned and is reserving silence for Hindoos perusal. He will however help all through the post as usual if addressed with a reply envelope to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Natha Haridasan Temple, Baroda.
(P)

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Roofs of trams and omnibuses are not designed to carry the weight of any person and are liable, if misused, to collapse with risk of injury both to persons misusing the roof and to passengers lawfully within the tram or omnibus.

The Company hereby gives notice that it accepts no liability for any injury sustained by any one acting in breach of this warning.

H. QUINN,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 1st July, 1930.
1061

NOTICE.

SETH GORDHANDAS SUNDERDAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, Parel, Bombay.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from Registered Medical Practitioners for the post of Associate Professor of Physiology. They should be sent to the undersigned on or before THURSDAY, the 3rd July, 1930, on forms to be obtained from the Dean's Office.

Terms and conditions of appointment will be sent on application.

JIVRAJ N. MEHTA,
Dean.
1035

Public Notices.

NOTICE.

THE BUSINESS hitherto conducted in the names of A. S. Nomanbhai and other partners (1) Nomanbhai Mottlabhai (2) Abbasbhai Abdulali and (3) Sakerkali Cassimali, is DISSOLVED from the 1st ON AND FROM THE 1st JUNE 1930. Dated this 2nd June, 1930. Witness to the signature of (1) Nomanbhai Mottlabhai (2) Abbasbhai Abdulali and (3) Sakerkali Cassimali, who has signed in connection with the said business in the presence of us and we at the request of the said parties have hereunto subscribed our names as witnesses. Witness to the signature of A. S. Nomanbhai and Co. Witness to the signature of Nomanbhai and Co. Witness to the signature of Nomanbhai and Co.

The undersigned Nomanbhai Mottlabhai is the sole owner of the firm which will, with effect from the 1st July, 1930, be known and carried on as heretofore under the name, style and firm of NOMANBHAI LAND Co.

Any claims due to any one by the said late firm of A. S. Nomanbhai and Co. will be considered as settled as hereinafter mentioned and all debts due to the said late firm of A. S. Nomanbhai and Co. will be paid to the undersigned as hereinafter mentioned and not otherwise.

Dated 1st July, 1930.

NOMANBHAI MOTTLABHAI
Proprietor,
A. S. Nomanbhai and Co.
Lohar Chawl, Bombay 2.
2696

NOTICE.

WANTED—A temporary PROFESSOR for the TEACHERS' TRAINING COLLEGE, Dacca, on an initial salary of Rs. 250 a month in the Bengal Education Service with effect from the 1st August, 1930, or as early after that date as possible. The Professor will be required either

(a) to lecture on School Organisation and to assist in the teaching of English (Essays and Pronunciation); or

(b) to lecture on the specialised method of teaching History, to assist in the tutorial work in Educational Psychology, and to supervise Practice Teaching.

2. Candidates should possess a first class M.A. or M.Sc. degree of an Indian University, or some equivalent Honours graduate of a British University, and must hold a recognised diploma in teaching. Special knowledge of educational psychology or school organisation and method, or some other similar specialised work is essential. Preference will be given to one having teaching experience in a good school and having a good English accent.

3. Applications will be received up to 15th July, 1930 the Principal, Teachers' Training College, Dacca.

PRINCIPAL,
Teachers Training College.
1036

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A young woman with 50 Lovers and but one love in a Paris Cafe whose penchant for throwing crockery at the heads of her admirers.
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"SAL OF SINGAPORE"
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Sing for the first time in
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Haunting as a native Melody—Sweet as the Flowers of the Islands!
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A Beautiful Indian Actress
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Special Indian Music by
PROF. DEODHAR'S ORCHESTRA
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GOPI DANCE, RADHA-KRISHNA DANCE.

At La...
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MISSING PAGE

1 JULY 1930

3 TO 4

ANDIT MALAVIYA CHANGES PROGRAMME

—:o:—

ot Coming Down To Bombay

MEERUT, June 30.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya rived here to-day by car from lhi and was received by a large thering of men and women at e Town Hall. He visited Gan- i Ashram and the Khadi pro- ction centre (U. P.). He was en taken in a grand process- n through the city. Pandit- addressed a monster meeting Baratkhana.

Panditji was to return to Delhi, aving for Bombay to-morrow, t, it is understood, as he was aving Delhi this noon he receiv- the news of Pandit Motilal hru's arrest and the Govern- nt ordering declaring the Con- ss Working Committee unlaw- l.

Panditji had telephonic conver- tion with Allahabad and imme- tely changed his programme. is proceeding to Allahabad by e Delhi Express, where he reach- by 11-30 to-morrow. (Tuesday). It is understood, he will proceed raight to jail to attend e trial of Pandit Motilal Nehru d have consultation with him. Free Press.

CHAMANLAL'S EFFORTS.

—:o:—

Settling Indian Question.

LONDON, June 29.

On the advice from leaders in dia, Dewan Chamanlal is return- to India at the earliest oppor- nity.

In an interview to the Free ess of India, he said:—

"It is now admitted here even ong reactionary politicians that constitution is workable with- t the co-operation of National aders. As for the intensity of e movement affecting Britain litically and industrially it re- ains to be seen whether the ree parties and Lord Irwin will ake such an offer acceptable to ation leaders, realising that ere is no half-way house bet- en the assurance of free India d continuance of personal rule. ad s will doubtless carefully rut ise the offer."

Meanwhile he had endeavoured impress upon the authorities e great necessity for a settle- t on the lines of the interviews h by Mahatmaji and Pandit tilal Nehru.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD SWADESHI SABHA.

—:o:—

Conditions Of Admission.

AHMEDABAD, June 29.

The Working Committee of the vadeshi Sabha has passed the llowing resolution:—

Any Indian-owned and Indi- -managed Mill-Company which shes to join the Sabha may do by communicating with the Se- etary Swadeshi Sabha, Din Bag, irzapur Road, Ahmedabad, on before the 5th July 1930, its ac- ptance of the terms of the reement and the scheme pub- hed in the "Bombay Chronicle". y such Company wishing to in the Scheme thereafter will ply to the Sabha and the ad- ission would be subject to elec- on by the General Body. It is tified that Rule 5 of the Scheme s been altered as follows:—

Rule 5:—"Entrance fee of Rs. 8-0 per loom on all looms in any ll shall be charged in case of lls, which are both spinning d weaving, together with an ditional fee of Rs. 20 per 1000 indles shall be charged on all indles in excess of 40 times the mber of looms on which the e is paid. In case where the lls are merely weaving mills, a e of annas 12 per loom on all oms, in any such mill shall be arged. In case of spinning lls only a fee of Rs. 20 per 1000 indles on all the spindles in any ch mills shall be charged.

Picketing In Lahore

LAHORE, June 30.

A partial hartal was observed in e city as a protest against the rest of Pandit Motilal Nehru d Dr. Sayid Mahmud. A pro- ssion and meeting are being ar- nged.

Picketing of two shops dealing foreign liquor, in the Civil nes has been withdrawn follow- g an undertaking by the owners the shops, to the Congress, not sell liquor to Indians.

The office of the Naujawan ndu Sabha was searched by the lice this morning but they did take anything from there.—P.

Boycott Of British Dyes And Chemicals.

A meeting of the Colour and emical dealers was held at agadi Mandvi, (Bombay), on nday last under the President- p of Sheth Khanderao of ssrs. Dadajee Dhackji & Co. en it was unanimously resolved boycott all English dyes and micals as a protest against the ssive measures adopted by authorities against the na- al movement.

e resolution comes into force with so that no orders will placed by these dealers for British dyes and chemicals date.

BOYCOTT ROUND TABLE CONFERENCE.

—:o:—

"Gujerati's" Advice To Liberals

The "Gujarati" writes:—

We believe this is the nearest approach so far made to the position to which the Indian Liberals are also committed. Is it not possible under these circumstances to bring about some understanding between the Congress on the one hand and the Liberals on the other? A contemporary has rightly suggested that the leaders of the Congress should now exert themselves to "the creation of a widespread hegemony of national interests." We believe the leaders of the Liberal Party have also a duty to perform in this connection and can facilitate this task by taking a more definite attitude with regard to the Round Table Conference than they have hitherto done. They would be thoroughly justified in view of the happenings of the last few months and in keeping with their declared principles, if they make it clear that they would boycott the Round Table Conference unless the following conditions are satisfied:—(1) It is declared that the Round Table Conference is to meet for the purpose of framing a Dominion Status constitution for India subject only to such safeguards for the transition period as may be agreed upon at the Conference; (2) there is some guarantee as regards Indianization of the Army and fiscal autonomy; (3) the Simon Report is not to be the central basis of discussion, but is to be relegated to the position of any other representation or memorandum on the constitutional problem; this would necessarily follow from the first and second conditions; and (4) there should be political amnesty and repeal of repressive laws enabling Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress to participate in the Conference. We earnestly appeal to the leaders of the Liberal Party to consider the question dispassionately and make some such declaration as we have indicated above. It would not only clarify the situation, but definitely pave the path for a united front and at the same time compel Government to ponder and pause in the perilous path they are treading heedless of all future consequences.

Complete Hartal In Ghatkopar

As soon as the news received about the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru all the shops and the National School were closed on Monday, at 2-30 p.m.

TO-DAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

There will be a public meeting of the Citizens of Ghatkopar to-day (Tuesday), at 7 a.m. in the morning at New Upashrya to congratulate Pandit Motilal Nehru and Dr. Mahomed on their arrest. All are invited to attend the meeting.

BOYCOTT WEEK IN GHATKOPAR.

The programme is as under:—

Morning 6 to 7.—The batch of the citizens will sing national songs, going round the different parts of the city.

Morning 7 to 8.—Members of the Balsena will give demonstrations about boycott.

Morning 8 to 10.—Volunteers will go every room and bring reports about spinning, carding, etc.

Noon 2 to 5.—Ladies will go in a procession to every Bangalow and explain the Boycott movement.

Night 9 to 10.—Prayers at New Upashraya.

All Ghatkoparians are requested to attend the above programme.

Pathare Prabhus Favour Swadeshim.

—:o:—

A public meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Community was held on Sunday last at the Blavatsky Lodge Hall, when the following resolutions were passed:—

"That the members of the Pathare Prabhu Community assembled in a meeting of the Community solemnly resolve that hendeforth they shall purchase only Swadeshi Cloth, preferably Khaddar and they shall encourage Indian Industries by the use of Indian made goods as far as possible.

"That a Committee consisting of persons (named at the meeting), with power to co-opt, be appointed to encourage and promote the production and distribution of Indian-made goods and that this Committee to work in co-operation with the Committee appointed at the meeting of the Pathare Prabhu Youths held on Sunday, the 22nd June 1930."

RAILWAY LINE BREACHED.

RAWALPINDI, June 30.

Owing to heavy flood in the Harki Nallah the temporary Cribe bridge at mile 55/13 between Raisan and Chikar on the Kohat-Thall Railway has been washed away and, the line being blocked transhipment of passengers is being effected. Goods trains are cancelled till further orders.—Free Press.

ARABIAN SEA DEPRESSION INTENSIFIES.

—:o:—

Heavy Rainfall In C. P.

POONA, June 30.

Yesterday's depression in north Arabian Sea has intensified, and is deepest this morning in the neighbourhood of latitude twenty-two degrees north longitude sixty-six degrees east. Widespread and locally heavy rain has again fallen in Gujarat. The bay depression has remained practically stationary and is probably intensifying into storm. It has caused widespread rain with locally heavy falls in north Madras Coast and Central Provinces. Monsoon has been active along West Coast Deccan, West Central India, Orissa and Burma. Yesterday's disturbed wetaher over the north Punjab has caused widespread rain there and over the region extending from Rajputana to the Kumaon hills. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa West United Provinces, West Central India, Central Provinces. South-west Punjab, East Rajputana, Gujarat, Konkan, Hyderabad, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast and local in East and North Punjab, Sind, West Rajputana and Bombay Deccan while a few falls have occurred in Bengal and Chota Nagpur.

Forecast:—Decrease in Upper Burma, along and near Western Himilayas and in Rajputana. Increase in North Madras Coast, Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, Bombay Deccan and Konkan.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy falls are likely to continue in Gujarat and in north Madras Coast adn Central Provinces, for another forty-eight hours, and extend into Konkan, Bombay Deccan and North Hyderabad within twenty-four hours.—A. P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

—:o:—

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m. of 30-6-1930.

Barometer (corrected to 32 degrees F.) at 8 a. m. 29.586 inches (.112 below normal).

Change of 8 a. m. barometer in past 24 hours —.067 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 80.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m. 77.3 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 87.1 degrees (0.9 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.4 degrees (1.7 below normal.)

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 30.

Rainfall at	Colaba	Fort	J. J. Hospital.
Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of Date 30-6-1930	2.08	2.20	1.92
Total since 1st June to date	26.71	27.13	25.39
Total for the corresponding period of 1928	27.71	31.28	26.03
Total for the corresponding period of 1929	25.45	31.78	25.26

Bhendi Bazar Victims Relief Committee.

—:o:—

In response to the appeal made by the members of the above Committee, the following donations have been made. There is the urgent need for further relief measures since many of the patients have been or are about to be discharged. The list will be closed very shortly and those who wish to help will kindly forward their contributions to the Secretary and Treasurer, The Bhindi Bazar Victim Relief Fund c/o the Congress Free Hospital, Khetwadi.

The donations are as under:—

Sir H. Curimbhoy Ebrahim, (Baronet), Rs. 500; Mr. R. N. Allana, Rs. 100; Mr. Abdulla E. Rahimtoola, Rs. 101; Mr. Hiralal Gora Gandhi, Rs. 51; Mr. Shree Krishna Nitesan, Rs. 51; Mr. Hajee Valli Millwalla, Rs. 40; Mr. Thakoredas A. Gandhi, Rs. 25; Dr. A. Cooper, Rs. 25.

LATHI VICTIM IMPROVING.

—:o:—

Mr. Dhaktoo Kanoo, the Maratha volunteer, who was seriously injured by the police lathi charge at the Esplanade Maidan on the memorable Saturday and is lying at the Congress Hospital is now improving.

It will be recalled that on Sunday evening his condition had grown serious and he had to be kept on Oxigen and human blood had to be transfused.

Inquiries at the Congress Free Hospital on Monday evening elicited the information that he is now improving and is completely out of danger.

Other patients treated at the Hospital are also progressing satisfactorily.

S. P. C. A'S ACTIVITIES.

—:o:—

Protest Against Cruelty To Fowls.

The Bombay S. P. C. A. has succeeded in prosecuting 1,733 individuals during the month of May.

In 1,517 cases the accused were fined more or less.

In 123 cases convictions were obtained against bullock-cart drivers for overloading their carts. Also 102 loaders were prosecuted, of whom 100 were convicted and fined.

2 loaders were acquitted.

In 22 cases convictions were obtained against drivers of horses and bullocks for perpetrating gross cruelty on their animals.

In 35 cases owners of horses and bullocks were fined for allowing their unfit animals to be used for labour.

In one case the owner of a horse was convicted and fined Rs. 100, in default to undergo three weeks rigorous imprisonment for starving his three horses.

In two cases convictions were obtained against persons for ill-treating a buffalo and they were fined.

In two cases convictions were obtained against persons for carrying fowls suspended by the legs and the were fined.

Two hundred and twenty-five animals were treated as out-patients gratis by the Society's Veterinary Inspectors at the Society's dispensaries at different courts. These include cases brought by the police.

The two agents appointed at Bandra prosecuted 49 cases of cruelty and convictions were obtained in all the cases.

FIRE IN NULL BAZAR.

—:o:—

Nature Assists Human Efforts.

A fire broke out in the early hours of Monday morning in Dhabu Street, Nal Bazar, which threw the residents into considerable consternation. The fire originated in the furniture shop belonging to Yusuf Haji Ali at about 5 a.m. On receipt of information fire engines from Byculla, Mandvi, Bhuleshwar immediately repaired to the scene and attacked the flames with their hoses. They were helped by rain at the time which was pouring in torrents. The fire was put out in about half an hour. The total loss is estimated at Rs. 10,000. The cause of fire is not known.

BOMBAY TRAMWAYMEN'S UNION.

—:o:—

Full Support To The Congress

The 3rd Annual General Meeting of this Union was held on Friday last at the Dhuru Hall, Dadar. The proceedings began by the adoption of the annual report and balance sheet, and the election of office-bearers for the current year, when Mr. V. H. Joshi was elected as President, and Mr. Kadar Gupta as General Secretary. Resolutions were passed condemning the Government's repressive policy and urging the Congress to secure the release of all Meerut-Lahore prisoners in case the Government agrees with the Congress to release political prisoners.

SURAT COLLEGE OPENS.

—:o:—

The Principal, Surat College informs us that alarming reports about picketing in front of the Surat College circulated in the press seem to have prevented students from joining the College. It is, therefore, necessary to make it clear that from Friday 27th there is neither a cordon nor any other form of physical obstruction at the College gate. Hence, all students wishing to join can conveniently do so. Regular lectures have already commenced. The College has opened a Mathematics Honours class this year.

GLEANING FROM URDU PRESS.

—:o:—

Dwelling on the significance of the Ashura Day, "Sach" of Lucknow writes:—"The Martyr of Kerbala had only 70 persons with him. Your population in India is to-day 7 crores, i.e. one million times that number. Your time and again refer to this number of yours while demanding your rights. But why do you ignore your number at the time of taking stock of your actions?"

In another note, "Sach" calls upon the Mussalmans to cooperate with their brother countrymen in furthering the cause of temperance:—"It is the duty of the Mussalmans to cooperate with their countrymen so far, at least, as the cause of temperance is concerned. The Mussalmans are enjoined by the Quran to cooperate with others in everything that is virtuous and pious. There is no other effective weapon than the boycott of foreign cloth in order to bring your enemy to his knees. As regards liquor, the commandment of religions are all the more clear. It is a pity that the followers of the Prophet who changed the wine-bibbers into a set of pious people, are still hesitating and undecided as far as the boycott of liquor and liquor-shops is concerned."

STOP PRESS.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT TO ATTACK PESHAWAR.

PESHAWAR, June 29.

The Tirah Afridis held a big jirga on Friday last in the hope and indulged in considerable wild talk about sending another 'lashkar' to attack Peshawar. No definite decision was taken. The movements of the military columns in Swabi Mardan and Malakand have concluded successfully.—A. P.

AIRMEN HELD UP OWING TO LEAKAGE.

ALLAHABAD, June 30.

The aviators Messrs. Hook and Mathews are held up here owing to leakage in the petrol tank which they are repairing.—A. P.

BOLIVIAN REVOLUTION.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 30.

Buenos Aires.—It is reported that about two hundred persons have been killed in Bolivian revolution. The situation is now returning to normal. General Munot, German Chief of Staff, is not killed, but has taken refuge in German Legation, at Lapaz. President Siles has taken refuge in Brazilian Legation.—Reuter.

END OF RHINELAND OCCUPATION.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 30.

Mainz.—Allied occupation of Rhineland ended with striking French tricolour over headquarters of French Army of occupation. Crowd of Germans witnessing ceremony cheered wildly. Few minutes later last remaining battalion of infantry and detachment of gendarmes which paraded for ceremony marched to station and entrained.—Reuter.

SIR FAZLI FOR FRONTIER.

—:o:—

SIMLA, June 29.

It is understood that the Hon. Sir Fazli Hussain has left Simla on a short visit to the North Western Frontier.—A. P.

WIMBLEDON TENNIS.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 30.

In the quarter-finals of the Men's Singles in the Wimbledon championships, Allison (America) beat Cochet (Holder) in three straight sets 6-4, 6-4, 6-3.—Reuter.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through the Cotton Information Bureau 381, Ismail Building 2nd floor, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET

OCTOBER.

New York, June 30.

Previous Closing Rate	13.23
To-day's Opening Rate	13.38
Difference	.02
To-days Closing Rate	13.23
Difference	.01

Broach Expectations A.-A. Rs. 20
Broach Eppectations A.-M. Rs. 0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, June 30.

Previous Closing Rate	7.02
To-day's Opening Rate	7.04
Difference	plus 02
To-day's Closing Rate	8.98
Difference	—04

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

—:o:—

London, June 30.

Silver Ready	15	2	8
Lower	0	4	0
Silver Forward	15	10	0
Lower	0	4	0

Tone of Market:—India sha

BOMBAY PRICES.

—:o:—

Bombay, June 30.

Without Duty	45	8	0

PERSONAL APPEARANCE

Is a keynote of success in life. Worried and weak Men and Women will be delighted to know that Elixir Nervon which is a well-known and well tried tissue builder has improved the personal appearance of thousands by 100 p.c. A through course of these bottles will show a marked difference in your appearance and be assured that our guarantee backs you. Price Rs. 5/- per bottle V.P.P. extra. Available from all leading chemists or from:—

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Protect your Jewels by setting them in this richest and strongest metal.
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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1930.

THE GREATER MIRAGE.

—:o:—

According to a message to the "Civil and Military Gazette" the conference between the Premier, Mr. Benn and Party leaders has reached "unanimous agreement regarding the impending announcement on Indian reforms." After the almot unanimous adulation by British Parties, of the former "unanimous agreement."—the Simon Report—it is not difficult to guess the nature of the present agreement from the fact of its being "unanimous". The correspondent of the "C and M Gazette" himself indicates what it is, "The Round Table Conference will be a free conference, unfettered by definitions, and the Cabinet will be bound to support any agreement reached by the majority of that conference." But there shall be no amnesty unless Civil Disobedience is called off unconditionally. It is obvious that the British Cabinet intends to get British views registered at the Round Table Conference with the help of a packed delegation. In other words the Round Table Conference is being called to Indianise the Simon Report.

This is confirmed by the situation in this country to-day. The demand of the whole of India to define the objects of the Conference has been met with studied and contemptuous silence, on the one hand, and more repression on the other. The whole nation, including therein the Liberals and other non-Congressmen, has been asking for the fulfilment of conditions offered on behalf of the Congress by Gandhiji and has been telling Government that there could be no conference without the Congress, which really is India. The answer, again is not only a contemptuous refusal but still more repression. Instead of trying to come to terms with the Congress, they are actually declaring illegal not only the Provincial organisations in the different provinces but also the Working Committee itself. Instead of releasing political prisoners, they are adding more to the number, the latest addition being the President of the Congress himself and the General Secretary. It is a cruel irony that in the name of peace Mr. Benn and Lord Irwin should be sending precisely those people to jail with whose help alone they could bring peace to India, and it is perhaps the cruellest joke—if joke it can be called—that they have arrested the nation's leader exactly when he was holding out the olive branch which would have secured an honourable settlement. Both Mr. Benn and Lord Irwin have been protesting against their policy being regarded as that of "victory first and conciliation afterwards." Pandit Motilal offered them conciliation. They have given him war. Why? Because Government never meant business in the matter of the Round Table Conference. As Pandit Motilal said at Allahabad, "the Round Table Conference is a greater mirage and a greater deception than the Simon Commission". That it is so, is now clear. They want to avoid the mistake of the personnel of the Simon Commission by packing the Conference with such Indians as would be willing to echo them. But they would retain the spirit of the Simon Commission, by packing the jail's with India's best and thus choking her voice.

History is going to be repeated, the history of melancholy meanness that characterised the Simon Report. The communique issued by the Government justifying the declaration of the Working Committee as an illegal body adds insult to injury. The objects and the methods of the Congress are well-known and Government were welcome to deal in a straightforward manner with it. But to associate the Congress with outbreaks of violence is not playing the game. Have the Government had the fairness to appoint an independent committee commanding the confidence of the people to inquire into the outbreaks of violence wherever they have taken place? All disinterested observers have testified to the magnificient atmosphere of non-violence which Congress organisations have maintained everywhere. The Congress is determined to stand or fall by non-violence but it has not discarded it and will not discard it. Again, it is a traversity of facts to suggest that the Working Committee is engaged in "promoting a revolution for the overthrow of Government," when the facts are that its purpose is merely to bend the present system of Government to the national will. How weak is the case of the Government against the Working Committee is shown by the fact that one of the counts in the indictment is merely a "belief", not an ascertained fact" that persistent propaganda among Trans-border tribes of the N. W. Frontier, inciting them to attack British India has been instigated by the Congress organisation." Apart from the fact that the N. W. Congress Committee has openly repudiated this charge, is a responsible Government justified in taking such a drastic step on a mere "belief."? But history is also going to be repeated in another way. India cannot pocket this new and unmistakable insult to her "national and racial aspirations." There will now be no self-respecting Indian who will not boycott the Round Table Conference in the present circumstaces. The end has come before its formal beginning. It could not be otherwise.

YOUTH'S WARNING.

—:o:—

The speeches at the Bombay Students' Conference which met on Saturday and Sunday last are a significant indication of the political temper of India's younger generation, of the fervid patriotism which animates it and of its ardent desire to contribute constructively to the national cause. But the youthful speakers also gave a plain warning to the "elder statesmen" of Indian politics, and the warning will be ignored by the authorities and by the people of Great Britain, to their ultimate peril. Youth demanded "no surrender" on the question of securing India genuine Home Rule. Our veterans in Indian politics should note that in the negotiations which may be opened with them from Simla on the advice of Westminster they must take care not to be lured away by pleasing phraseology which may attract them to the Round Table Conference but which, they may find later, meant nothing tangible. If they fall into the trap, let them remember that the men and women of to-morrow in this country, the successors of the present generation, will have nothing whatever to do with camouflaged "reforms". At the Bombay Students' Conference the warning was given in unequivocal language. Indian youth is prepared to fight for genuine Swaraj. It will not stand any "climb down" on the part of leaders, however great their experience, however large the contribution they have already made to the national cause. And Indian youth is showing every indication of its readiness to suffer, to bring the goal of genuine Swaraj nearer. If the national movement to-day is not a sectional movement but a nation-wide mass movement the reason for this healthy and welcome development lies in the participation of youth in it. The indications are that our young men and women will take even a larger part in this movement. But they are clear regarding the goal. They are conscious of the up-hill task. They will not tolerate any subterfuge in Nationalist political policy. Those who are still attracted by the lure of the Round Table Conference should do well to bear this in mind.

BOYCOTT TELLS.

—:o:—

Somehow or other members of the Houses of Parliament refuse to acknowledge the fact that the present boycott movement started as a protest against the repressive policy of Government has much to do with the fall in the export trade of Great Britain. This statement has been made quite recently. Whether this is meant to tell India that the boycott movement has no effect on British administrators or whether it is made in a spirit of bravado, we shall let the following comments of the New York Journal of Commerce, editorially made, speak:

"The political aspects of the Indian Nationalist movement are receiving the major part of current attention of the public press although the consequences to the trade of Great Britain as a result of the boycott which has accompanied political disturbances are also extremely serious. The London "Financial News" says that ships have been leaving for Indian ports during recent weeks with thousands of tons of cargo space empty, while certain scheduled sailings have had to be cancelled.

"Losses of export trade with India due to the disturbances would be great even if there were no organised boycott of British goods by the non-co-operators. As it is the disaffection is clearly reflected in a decline of 75,000,000 square yards of cotton piecegoods in exports to India as compared with April 1929. The month also recorded a decline in general exports which reduced the totals to the lowest figure reached since May 1926."

This appears in its issue of 29th ...y 1930 and the source of ...mation of that paper is the ...ion "Financial News." ... the movement has ... serious not full of ... ly affected British cloth exports to India within less than two months of the inauguration of this nation-wide campaign, there can be no doubt whatever that the export figures must have further gone down during the whole of the current month and as the movement gains added strength every day, as it is doing to-day, in another three months the figures would almost reach the bottom. According to the latest information ships have been leaving British ports for India with thousands of tons of cargo space empty. Some scheduled sailings have had to be cancelled. What interests this country, however, is not what members of Parliament or Cabinet Ministers feel about the Indian boycott, as the only thing that should count with us is to strengthen the Swadeshi movement to such an extent that Great Britain should be made to feel every day that India will not have peace until she becomes an equal partner with the other nations of the world.

SHORT-SIGHTED POLICY.

—:o:—

At the International Labour Conference at Geneva the resolution moved by Mr. B. C. Joshi, the Indian Workers' delegate, proposing the convening of a special conference of Asiatic countries on Labour conditions, was lost owing to the want of quorum. That even the statutory minimum required to secure quorum should be denied to Mr. Joshi's proposal shows the markedly selfish and narrow-minded point of view of the European delegates at the I. L. O. Conference. This apathy should find a fitting answer on the part of delegates to that body from Asiatic countries by their taking counsel together to hold a separate conference on Labour conditions in these countries. And their deliberations should include the consideration of the important question of mobilising public opinion in Asia for the establishment of a Federation of Asiatic countries, a League of Asiatic Nations that will not to have to toe the line to Europe at Geneva.

PUNCTUATIONS.

—:o:—

(BY ?)

I regret to note that the students of Bombay have decided to boycott their colleges. This is a pity, specially at this critical juncture of India's history when England expects every Indian to do his duty.

• • • • •

Yes it is regrettable that students instead of contemplating away, philosophically and with all the might of added concentration, the past, instead of dipping deep into the depths of biological evolution, instead of soaring high into the heights of relativity, instead of pouring over the economic and political histories of countries other than India, instead of—but let me pause for breath.

• • • • •

Yes. In short instead of learning they have thoughtlessly decided to act. It seems that that modern corrupter of youth, Nehru—I am glad he has been arrested for more than one reason—has cast a spell over them by shouting "Don't read history but make it."

• • • • •

The upshot of it all is that I am very much worried. But I am not down-hearted. In fact I have been stimulated to act and act swiftly. I have therefore decided to teach the students myself.

• • • • •

And considering that these boys and girls shout 'Inquilab Zindabad' with evident enthusiasm, the subject I have chosen is the aptest possible one. It is an "Exposition of Revolution" which will serve as a warning to the unwary.

• • • • •

The subject being an important one I will deal with it and beginning from to-morrow I will give Indian youth a course of five or six lectures. Students should please note that they must not miss any one of them. Others also will attend these lectures with great profit to themselves. For I find from my notes that the exposition is also "intended as an aide-memoire for those who may have to live amidst, deal with, or suppress revolution."

• • • • •

"The last French soldier leaves Rhineland to-night, after twelve years of occupation."—Reuter.

• • • • •

Now this is unfortunate. Germany being unarmed it is impossible for her to defend her frontiers.

• • • • •

How would it be if British soldiers were to do the work? But, as you say, British soldiers are not merceneries. Very well. What about making Germany a self-governing Dominion of the British Empire and making Defence an Imperial question?

• • • •

Apropos of the Simon Report, Mr. Garvin claims in the "Observer" that "there is not a particle of reaction in the recommendations in regard to the centre."

No, not a particle. Only a cabi-

REPRESSI... CO...

DUTY OF ...

(By M. C. Chagla.)

I would most humbly req... those who are still of the ... that our country should b... sented at the Round Table ... ence to pay a visit to the ... Hospital. It is their duty t... tain how law and order is ... enforced by Government ... part of the world, and ho... sanctity of Pax Brittanica ... preserved. It is a terrib... ghastly sight. Men, wome... children, Hindus, Mus... Parsis, all bearing marks o... assaults. A girl, hardly s... declining to part with the ... flag, which to her is the ... her own honour, and the ... of her Motherland. Young ... boys joining in the process ... do their bit for the country ... own boyish way. Red Cro... ers with the sign of th... which Christian Governme... supposed to respect. Al... struck with lathis so that ... ful India might negotiate ... settlement with His ... Government at a Round ... Conference.

ENNOBLING SIGHT.

If in one sense it is a ... sight, it is also an ennobli... These people are not cow... by their recent experience ... are waiting for their wou... heal so that they can go ... determined than ever to c... the struggle. Even those ... not in the movement or ar... ed to it must confess that ... nation is being born out ... strife, and turmoil—a nati... is prepared for any suffer... sacrifice, a nation that w... bullets to-morrow with th... equanimity that it is meet... charges to-day.

There are two part... to-day, leaving out o... tion men who have ne... try nor a conscience—the ... Party and the Constitu... Party, both devoted to the ... ests of their country a... her freedom, but race... ing in their views as t... to be employed for ach... It was the same in Irela... and his followers, openl... floor of the House of ... dissociated themselves ... Violence Party in Irelan... did not believe in non-... but they ceaselessly attac... condemned the Governme... as being instrumental in ... about lawlessness in their ... Because it is opposed to C... obedience it is no reason ... Constitutional Party sh... sternly condemn the ... which are being passed o... name of law and order.

WANTED FIRMER GEST...

But the time for mere ... and resolutions is long g... The Constitutionalist Par... make a firmer gesture. ... earnestly urge upon leadi... als like Sir Tej Bahadur S... C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar ... Chimanlal Setalvad, upon ...

UNITE...

SWADESHI—...

(BY K. S. R.)

The India Office and so... bers of Parliament appe... more concerned in seeing ... Simon Report is given a... publicity in European an... can countries and so the ... is made that the report ... translated in the principa... pean languages and th... copies of the English editi... be sent to America. It i... now from the manner i... the British Press has bo... report that the interests ... are secondary, but that t... should be told immediate... wonderful work done by t... seven! Otherwise, wh... there be so much anxiet... part of the Govern... translate this report int... European languages a... should America be prefer... supply of 7,000 copies o... port? The conclusion i... ible that the Government ... over here and the British ... ment in Great Britain de... refuse to recognise the ... national consciousness ... people of this country ... solid unity that has bee... by India during the la... months. Nor are the ... people prepared even ... that the great decrease ... with India during the ... months is due to the ... movement. The old gam... plaining things away is ... on, the serious nature ... ness is hidden away fro... tish public, and the e... about their business a... thing is alright.

REPRESSION AND M... PRESSION.

Whatever may be th... result of the present

"BOYCOTT WEEK" OPENS.

Hurricane Campaign Against Foreign Goods.

VOLUNTEERS PARADE THROUGH CITY. & PROCLAIM BOYCOTT.

The "Boycott Week" was inaugurated in Bombay in a spectacular manner on Monday. Rain was no impediment to the enthusiasm of Congress volunteers who proclaimed the commencement of the hurricane campaign against foreign and particularly British goods early in the morning. Over a thousand volunteers were engaged in incessant boycott activities throughout the day.

Fifteen motor lorries and thirty motor cars decorated with boycott posters and national flags paraded the streets and boycott slogans rang and reverberated throughout every nook and corner of the city.

The dawn of the day found the tri-coloured national flag adorn every house in the city. Those who did not fly the national flag were approached by the volunteers with big Khaddar flags for sale. By evening there sprouted from every terrace and house-top a huge or tiny national flag.

The public participated in the demonstrations and evinced great interest and enthusiasm in the campaign as the volunteers themselves.

ON BOYCOTT MISSION FROM EARLY MORNING.

The volunteers started on their mission of Swadeshi early in the morning. 200 volunteers dressed in spotless Khaddar assembled in the Congress House at 7 a.m. A small national flag was pinned to their shirts, while big red posters proclaiming "Boycott Foreign Goods" hung round their necks. Each vounteer was given boycott handbills for distribution among the public. A few were given Khaddar national flags in three sizes for sale.

The national flags were offered to the public at moderate prices. A small flag, two inches by two, cost the insignificant sum of one anna. There were two sizes of flags costing Re. 1 and As. 8, respectively. Thousands of flags were sold by the Congress Office and Congress volunteers during the day.

A contingent of volunteers went out with big posters in English, Marathi and Gujaeati declaring "Boycott British goods" and pastet them on the walls in every street. Members of the public managed to obtain these posters and soon the posters were displayed at prominent places in almost every locality.

The Swadeshi spirit travelled fast, and there emanated from every passing tramcar shouts of "Boycott British Goods." Much to the discomfiture of the tramway authorities it was found that boycott posters came even to be pasted to tramcars.

TRAMWAY COMPANY'S COMPLAINT.

This brought Mr. Dunn of the Tramway Company to the Congress House who made a complaint to Mrs. Lilavati Munshi that posters were being pasted to tramcars. The latter promised to enquire into the matter.

The boycott activities were not confined to the Girgaum Ward alone. The total number of volunteers who worked in all the Wards was 1,200 as follows:—A Ward 200, B Ward 150, C Ward 300, D Ward 200, F Ward 100 and G Ward 200 volunteers.

A batch of volunteers including a lady vounteer invaded the Malabar Hill and Walkeshwar localities and persuaded even foreigners to buy the national flags. One white man is to have remarked whether the selling of national flags had significance like the "Poppy Day" and received the reply that Boycott Week was more significant.

MOTILALJI'S DAUGHTER HOISTS FLAG.

Shrimati Vijayalaxmi, daughter of Pandit Motila Nehru, the Congress President, hoisted the national flag at Amarwadi and launched the boycott campaign in that locality.

Boycott stamps to be attached to postal letters are under print and will be offered for sale on Tuesday.

HOUSE-TO-HOUSE VISITS.

In the afternoon the Congress volunteers devoted their time to house-to-house boycott propaganda. Every house was visited by two volunteers who took pledges from the householders not to buy British goods and foreign cloth. The public responded readily and signed the pledges.

The efforts of the Congress volunteers were supplemented by college students and ladies who sold national flags and distributed boycott pamphlets.

The school-boys took an afternoon off and joined the demonstrations. Several small processions organised by them went round the city. A procession consisting of boys from three schools passed through Hornby Road shouting the boycott slogans.

The Boycott Committee has an elaborate programme for Tuesday. The number of volunteers engaged in propaganda work will be doubled. A special feature of the day will be a procession of students which will start from Madhav Baug and pass through Zaveri Bazar, Kalbadevi, Girgaum Road, Chira Baug and terminate at Gowalia Tank Maidan.

FRIDAY—A FLAG DAY.

A programme to be carried out from day to day is chalked out. Friday will be devoted to the sale of national flags on a big scale and the day will be celebrated as the Flag Day.

NATIONAL MILITIA DOES ITS BIT.

—:o:—

The National Militia does not lag behind in contributing its quota towards the celebration of the "Boycott Week". The special detachment of the National Militia visited every house in Sandhurst Road, Lamington Road and all the lanes of Khetwady. In all they got pledges for the boycott of foreign cloth and British goods from 2,500 persons.

THE NATIONAL FLAG

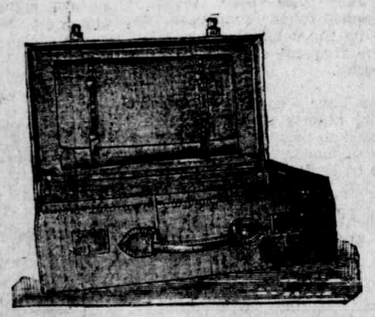
—:o:—

"Bombay Chronicle" Office

The "Bombay Chronicle" Office presented an animated scene on Monday evening when the ceremony was performed of hoisting of the National Flag, in which the Editor, Mr. Brelvi and his staff and the staff of the "Bombay Samachar" joined. Amidst shouts of "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-jai", "Motilal Nehru-ki-jay," and other popular slogans, Mr. Brelvi hoisted the flag, after which, Messrs. Erunza and Mathurdas started singing the popular National Songs in which they were joined enthusiastically by all the members in chorus. The interesting programme concluded with a salute to the flag.

INDIA'S LEADING MANUFACTURERS

of High Class Leather goods of all Description.



Those who so far think that their requirement in Leather can not be met with in India to their Standard MAY PLEASE CALL AT ELGINS and get convinced of their quality and workmanship. BELIEVE ELGINS can make anything and everything in Leather you suggest. Your kind visit is solicited..

ELGIN LEATHER WORKS,

(Known as the Best kit House.)

109, Esplanade Road, Opp. Clock Tower, Bombay.

BRITISH TYRANNY DENOUNCED

—:o:—

Demonstration Before New York Consulate

COMMUNISTS DISPERSED BY FORCE.

NEW YORK, June 30.

What was intended as an impressive denunciation of British "Tyranny" by two thousand Communists outside the British Consulate was transformed into a melee between the left and right-wing Communists. The police, freely used truncheons, hosepipes and teargas bombs, and dispersed the demonstrators.—Reuter.

BRADMAN BREAKS RECORD

—:o:—

Australian Batsman's Achievement

LONDON, June 30.

The second test match at Lords was continued this morning in brilliant weather. Batting steadily, Bradman and Kippax who were not out on Saturday with 155 and seven respectively carried the Australian score from 404 for 2 to 544 for 2, before an adjournment was made for lunch.

Bradman has now broken several test match records including Murdoch's 211, the previous highest made by Australian batsman against England.—Reuter.

BRADMAN'S 251.

—:o:—

LONDON, June 30.

When he had made 254 runs, Bradman was out having been caught by Chapman off White.

Kippax was bowled soon afterwards by White. He made 83.

Mccabe and Richardson then carried score to 600 for 4.—Reuter

—:o:—

LONDON, June 30.

Australia declared with their first innings' score at 729 for 6 wickets, Oldfield and Fairfax being not-out, with 43 and 20 respectively. White took three wickets for 158 runs.—Reuter.

In the second Innings, Englandd scored 98 for 2 wickets.

A LADIES' STORES.

—:o:—

Only Swadeshi Goods Sold.

The Hon Secretary of the Gujarat Stri Sahakari Mandal writes:—

Some of the enthusiastic Gujarat lady workers, including Mrs. Hansa Mehta, Mrs. Kanta Khandwalla, Mrs. Lila Banker, Mrs. Jayashri Raiji and others decided some two years back to organise a ladies' stores which may enable the ladies, in the city to make their purchases at the cheapest rate. With the assistance of the Girgaon Co-operative Institute the committee succeeded in collecting Rs. 2,000 as share capital from more than 100 lady members, and the Stores is registered under the Cooperative Societies Act.

The Committee has decided to deal in Swadeshi goods. The Stores is recognized by the Desha Sevika Sangha, as a concern dealing in Swadeshi goods. All sorts of sarries, dhoties, cloth-pieces, stationery, soaps, socks, ties, handkerchieves, sugar, and other household requirements, especially in clothes, are available here at moderate rate.

Mrs. Hansa Mehta and others take keen interest in the growth of the Stores, and expect to make it a fulfledged co-operative concern dealing with household requirements of every kind. Their expectations much depend upon the response they receive from the ladies in the city All ladies are earnestly requested to enlist themselves as members of the Stores, and to make their purchases through the stores.

The stores at present is located in a rented room of the Servants of India Society, Girgaon. All interested are requested to pay at least a visit. The stores is open from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 8 p.m. In a few days arrangement will be made to keep it open the whole day i.e. from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

PESHAWAR, June 29.

The R. A. F. plane which recently had a forced landing at Basawal, Afghanistan, has been brought to Peshawar aerodrome in lorries. It will be refitted here. —A. P.

TWO DAYS' HARTAL IN BOMBAY.

—:o:—

(Continued from page 1)

position. Mr. H. A. Lalji, president, put the proposition to vote and it was declared carried "nem con". Mr. Balubhai T. Desai then suggested to adjourn the House till next Monday to emphasise the protest of the Corporation. The President said it was up to the Councillors to adjourn the House and the President to fix the next meeting. He therefore adjourned the House and would fix the next meeting to Thursday.

APPEAL TO STUDENTS.

—:o:—

The Subjects Committee of the Bombay Students' Conference resolve at its meeting held on the 30th June to appeal to students to observe a complete hartal on the 2nd 3rd and 4th July as a mark of protest against the repressive policy of the Government and against the arrest of Pandit Motilalji.

BANK MEETING ADJOURNED

—:o:—

The annual general meeting of the members of the Lalubhai Samaldas People's Co-operative Bank Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Bank on Monday at 6 p.m., under the presidency of Mr. S. A. Brelvi when it was resolved that in view of the arrest of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the acting President of the Indian National Congress, the meeting, without doing any business, be adjourned to 6 p.m. on Wednesday 9th instant.

BOMBAY SHROFF ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

It is resolved that members of the Bombay Shroff Association should close their business on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 1st and 2nd of July, as a protest against the arrests of Pandit Motilal Nehru, the Acting President, and Dr. Sayed Mahmud, the General Secretary of the Congress.

BOMBAY HOSIERY MERCHANTS.

—:o:—

The Bombay hosiery merchants closed their shops on Monday as a protest against Pundit Motilal's arrest.

MERCHANTS' CHAMBER.

—:o:—

On receipt of the news of the arrest of Pundit Motilal Nehru, the offices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber were closed on Monday.

MARBLE AND TILE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.

—:o:—

As a sign of protest against the arrest of Pundit Motilal Nehru, the members of the Association have resolved to close their offices and business on the 30th of June, the 1st and 2nd of July.

GUM BAZAAR CLOSED.

—:o:—

On hearing the news of the arrest of Pandit Motilal and Saiyad Mahmud, the Gum Merchants' Association closed the Bazaar on Monday and according to the mandate from the Congress, they have also resolved to keep the Bazaar wholly closed to-day and to-morrow.

HARTAL AT LAHORE.

—:o:—

LAHORE, June 30.

As the news of Pandit Motilal Nehru's arrest spread in the City, shops began to close down. The City is observing a hartal, and the streets are assuming a deserted appearance. Several business houses also stopped the day's work immediately on receipt of the news.—Free Press.

PUNJAB MERCHANTS OBSERVE HARTAL.

The Punjab merchants of Bombay have unanimously resolved that to-day (Tuesday), be observed as a Hartal day as a mark of respect to the memory of martyr Rajpal, the nine-year old hero and a prominent organiser of the Bal Bharat Sabha, who died at Lahore.

It is also resolved that a meeting will be held the same evening at the hall of the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, 342 Kalbadevi Road, at 4 p.m. (S. T.). All Punjabis are requested to attend.

BOYCOTT WEEK CARNIVAL.

—:o:—

Spectacular Demonstration Arranged.

The "Boycott Week" in Bombay is to be wound up by a huge and striking demonstration to popularise Swadeshi articles.

This Carnival, the details of which have just been drawn up by the Boycott Committee.

The Carnival will be the most attractive procession which has yet been organised in Bombay. Headed by a pilot bearing the National Flag the procession will be the most colourful of its kind.

Immediately following the pilot will be a party of Indian musicians singing songs followed by a squad of cyclist volunteers.

Following the cyclists will be ladies dressed in different costumes representing the Gujarati, Madrasi, Marathi, Parsi, Muslim, Jew and English dress.

Bhajan parties known as "Prabhat Pheries" will come out chanting patriotic songs.

A lorry full of Khaddar and Indian cloth is to form part of the procession followed by members of Vanar Sena shouting boycott slogans.

A lorry displaying Indian goods and industries will bring up the procession.

BAN ON HYDERABAD STUDENTS.

—:o:—

Forbidden From Taking Part In Politics.

HYDERABAD (Sind) June 30.

A Government order has been circulated in the local High Schools forbidding the students from taking part in the politocal processions or attending political meetings on pain of rustication.—Free Press.

NO DOMINION STATUS.

—:o:—

A Letter From America To Pandit Motilal.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—We shall be thankful if you kindly publish the enclosed copy of a letter to Mr. Nehru in your esteemed paper.—Yours, etc.,,

FRAFULLA C. MUKERJI,
Chairman,
Hindusthan Association of America.

New York,
June 2.
3610-Fifth Avenue
Pittsburgh, Pa
U. S. A.

May 31, 1930

Pandit Motilal Nehru, President
All-India Congress Committee,
52 Hewett Road,
Allahabad, India
My dear Panditji,

It is with great misgivings that we have read in the press dispatches from India that the Indian leaders including the leaders of Congress are willing to negotiate Dominion Status at the proposed Round Table Conference in London. These reports have caused us great alarm and we still refuse to believe that they are true.

The Congress is definitely committed to the programme of complete independence and almost the whole population specially the youth have rallied around that programme. We are sure you will agree with us that there can be no compromise on that programme without grossly betraying the country. We are also sure we are voicing the sentiment of the youth of India when we say that any compromise on the programme of complete independence will be considered as a betrayal by the leaders.

We firmly believe that this move for compromise is a camouflaged wedge calculated to bring serious split in the country and if accepted will no doubt cause great trouble in the future.

We like to point out also that only three months' campaign has brought us much nearer to our goal and the whole world is looking towards India with hopeful eagerness.

May we not state that we have faith in your wise leadership. We beg you and through you the other leaders of Congress to stand firm for the programme of complete independence and we assure yo that the people of India will st by you to the last.

With assurance of our w regards,

Respectfully
P. C

DROP IN BOMBAY'S TAINTED REVENUE

Toddy Bidders Yield To Desh Sevikas.

Excise Commissioner In A Quandry.

OPEN AUCTIONS ABANDONED

Over two hundred toddy shop owners, mostly Parsis, were present at the Office of the Collector of Bombay, on Monday afternoon to offer tenders for toddy shop licenses in the city of Bombay for the year commencing from 1st August, 1930.

The news reached the Congress House and immediately Mrs. Lilavati Munshi accompanied by about a dozen members of the Desh Sevika Sangh proceeded to the spot for the purpose of picketing.

One of the toddy shop owner volunteered the information that every year the Government put to auction the toddy shop licenses at the C. J. Hall, but this year the auction sale had been given up owing to the strong picketing movement. Instead of the annual auction sale, the Excise Department had called for tenders.

NO COMPETITION.

Monday was the last day fixed for receiving tenders. They wanted to make the best of the situation and agreed between themselves not to enter into competition with one another. The result was disastrous for the Government. All the toddy shop owners offered no more than one and a half anna duty per gallon of toddy as against five annas three pies duty per gallon realised by Government during the previous years.

There are roughly 211 toddy shops in Bombay and the income accrued by the Government in the shape of duty is said to be about Rs. 4 lakhs annually. Consequently the offer of one and a half anna duty involved the Government into a loss of about Rs. 3 lakhs.

A DILEMMA.

The Collector of Bombay was undecided as to whether he should or should not accept such a low tender. He is said to have requested the bidders to improve upon their tenders.

Thanks to the persuasion of the imploring Desh Sevikas, the bidders remained adamant and refused to "improve upon" the bid of one and a half anna.

Mr. Dillon, the Collector of Bombay, was in conference with the Excise Commissioner for over an hour and in the end the bidders were asked to come again on Wednesday for the final decision of the Government in connection with the acceptance or rejection of the tenders.

WOMEN'S ACTIVITIES IN G. WARD.

—:o:—

A procession of women of "G" Ward started from the Tilak Maidan punctually at 3-30 p.m. It was led by the Desh Sevikas of this ward: the procession when it was started was about 1000 strong, including a large number of boys and girls. As the procession wended itst way through Prabhadevi Road a number of students and male population of the place also joined it. The procession terminated at the Tilak Maidan and Sreemati Shanta captain of the Desh Sevikas ma a short speech exhorting the dience to make the boycott gramme successful. Some of Desh Sevikas also spo specially appealed to not to purchase fore Students residin Matunga and Dad enthusiastic in m cott week a succe decided not to National Flags the buildings ing their bro do the sa

PATHAN HELPS DESH SEVIKAS.

—:o:—

Toddy Shop Owner Turns Away Obstinate Customer.

The Desh Sevikas continued the picketing of the toddy shops in the city, on Monday when several more shops on Girgaon Back Road and one at the foot of the Babulnath Temple, were added to their activities.

Everywhere the Sevikas were treated politely by the shopkeepers.

An interesting incident happened at a toddy shop at Falkland Road. A Mahomedan customer insisted on going in despite the entreaties of the two Sevikas who were picketing the shop. Then a Pathan who was standing by came forward and told the obstinate customer: "How dare you enter when these our sisters are pleading." Still the customer was determined to go in. The shopkeeper then came out and said to him: "We will not give you any toddy to-day. You had better go away."

The toddy shops in all the other localities in the city and the suburbs were picketed by Congress male volunteers as usual. In the Parel 'F' Ward, country and foreign liquor shops are also picketed.

At Dharavi, a large number of mill-workers assembled at a meeting and resolved to give up drink, taking a vow in the temple near by.

LADY LIQUOR PICKETERS.

—:o:—

All the lady liquor picketers of Bhuleshwar and Girgaum are requested to be present at Congress House to-day at 4 p.m.

BOMBAY PICKETERS KEEP MAGISTRATE BUSY.

Te Area.

Four rs who were ar y after- noon fo Fort Area wer . D. N. D. Kha idency Magistrate sen- tenced to prous imprisonme accused ar rang (2) Is and (4) Da not particip ings and ref tions.

Four other shan Premji, Shivram, (3) B Bhiku Yesu Mr. Khandala picketing tod on Saturday three accuse months' rig while the fou young age was simple impriso Though a fo since picketing area the intere has in no way crowd collects away Laidlaw keters doin as the po up by cot P

BOYCOTT WEEK HAS COM

WHAT CONTRIBUTION HAVE YOU MAD

Discard Foreign Cloth

POONA DAY BY DAY.

CONFERENCE OF STUDENTS.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
POONA, June 29.

The Bombay Sufferers' Day that was observed in Poona was a day of uncommon excitement. The procession was one of the greatest and when it reached the Shanwar Wada, the vast open space in front of it was surging with the masses of humanity, that gathered there. Three platforms were raised and speeches were being delivered by Messrs. Tulpule, Ramangaonkar, Bhidi, Gore, Gupte, Khadilkar and many others to the vast audiences. At that very time five or six bon fires were being made of foreign caps and other clothes. The people was so enthusiastic that the motor-drivers and other motorists too had to bow to their wish and hand over their caps to be burnt. The number of ladies in the procession was unusually large and even at the Shanwar Wada the background to all this grand living scene of excitement, was supplied by a very large number of the female sex. Such abounding enthusiasm was not seen in Poona since the day of Mahatma Gandhi's arrest.

RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

The annual conference of the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union was held on Saturday, June 28, under the presidency of Prof. V. G. Kale, ex-member of the Council of State and member on the banking enquiry committee. The meeting was largely attended by all sections of the railway workers and prominent members in the city, prominent among them being K. S. Jatar, ex-Judicial Commissioner C. P., Pandit H. N. Kunzru, K. G. Limaye and several Municipal Councillors, advocates and pleaders. In welcoming the delegates, Mr. H. V. Tulpule, Chairman of the Reception Committee, emphasised the importance of the city not only in the political movement but for the lead given by the late Mr. B. G. Tilak and G. K. Gokhale to the Labour organisation in this country. Mr. observed that strike was not the only aim of labour organisation but the improvement of the conditions of the pay and prospects and the realisation of decent liv- ers the objects which a nt to strive for. s then voted to elegates from dif- referred to the which the Presi- upied in this coun- sident was then gar- cheers. The Presi- iengthy speech which ted with applause. At request of the con- H. N. Kunzru then . He referred to by the Staff Union ration of the con- G. I. P. railway expressed his abhor- policy of racial dis- llowed not only by Railway but several e-managed Railways try.

on for the day being subjects committee all the delegates met at night ade in chair. t the Com- ultimately pressing in- way

delegate to the 14th session of the International Labour Conference, for boldly exposing the attitude of the Government towards Indian workers. The subject committee further recommended the reinstatement as old employees with full benefit of past service such of the strikers as had offered themselves to resume duty even after 17th of March 1930. The Subject Committee will resume its sitting at 12 noon on Sunday.

COLLEGE STUDENTS' CONFERENCE.

The second meeting, in this academic terms, of the students was held on Friday in the Shivaji Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. D. V. Divekar. Mr. K. N. Phadke, Khadilkar, Gore, Chaphekar and Miss Karandikar delivered speeches on the programme before the youths. Mr. Phadke made a very stirring speech in connection with the present political situation. Throughout the meeting, it was raining continuously and yet the audience did not move at all, so much so, the President congratulated the youths on their successful Civil Disobedience against the showers.

The Conference of students was held in the Tilak Mandir under the presidentship of Mr. Godbole of the Deccan Merchants' Association of Bombay and a prominent worker in the Bombay Youth League and the Congress Committee. The President, in his address, explained the scheme of organising the villages for national work by means of paid propagandist and for the execution of the scheme, he said, students were wanted. Money was there with them; but workers, wholetime workers were wanted. He made a vigorous appeal to the students to join the present movement to the best of their abilities.

The Conference has passed three or four resolutions. It has expressed its sympathy with the present movement and asked all students to be ready to leave studies when the Congress called them out. By another resolution, students are called upon to observe a three days' hartal on the 1st, 2nd and the 3rd of July as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government. The Conference was largely attended. Messrs. A. R. Bhat of the Bombay Youth League. K. N. Phadke, Kale, Chaphekar, Gore, Miss Karandikar Miss Gokhale and many others made inspiring speeches in the Conference. There were a few students who were for suspending studies for one year. But there is no doubt that, the three days' hartal of Schools and Colleges will be successful. A resolution congratulating Miss Sardesai of Bombay was also adopted. On the whole, the Conference was successful beyond expectations. The Mandir was overcrowded with students and many had to go away disappointed for want of room.

Professor K. M. Khadye of the Fergusson College has resigned from the College and has joined the Annamalai University.

New Police force is being recruited in Poona to cope with t present C. D. movement.

WIDOW REFUSED DAMAGES

Victim Of Bombay Riots

Mr. Justice Madgaoker at the High Court rejected the revisional application filed our behalf of one Fatmabai, a Mahomedan w against the order of the Presidency Magistrate dis- her claim of Rs. 54,000 as tion for the death of nd who was killed in -Muslim riots in Bom- ruary 1929.

Court held that tuch claims for the Magistrate was ona designata" nal court. The re, had no decision.

abai stated limahomed Mahom- Peace ked by esult of s.

for compensation there could ation either in of appeal to

with the the City not in final on- he 5

KEEN SWADESHI SPIRIT IN KHANDESH.

Graduates' Committee Delegate's Report.

Mr. V. L. Mehta, a member of the Committee appointed at the Bombay University Graduates' Public Meeting, after a recent visit to Khandesh reports that at several centres, particularly Sakri there is a fairly keen Swadeshi spirit. The local and surrounding rural population voluntarily abstain from the purchase of foreign cloth.

At Dhulia the local branch of the Charkha Sangha has arrangements for giving instruction in carding and spinning through regular classes and runs a Khadi Bhandar. There is a large local weaving population The Japanese or English yarn is being now gradually replaced by Mill-yarn either from the local Mills or from Bombay or Gokak. Further propaganda among the Memon population may, however, be helpful in this direction. Picketing of the shops selling foreign cloth had been started by some of the leaders personally, but on the cloth dealers proposing terms of settlement this had since been abandoned. All the dealers have agreed, by unanimous resolution to refrain from ordering foreign cloth till the 1st of Kartik. This resolution was adopted nearly two months ago and is reported to have been strictly adhered to, although it is alleged that some dealers placed orders for foreign cloth just when the negotiations for stoppage of orders were in progress. A meeting of cloth dealers was held on the 25th June and was attended by the shop-keepers and dealers. It was mentioned at the meeting that the delers had only last week re-affirmed their resolution and prescribed a fine of Rs. 51 for any breach of the stipulation.

UNITED WE STAND.

(Continued from page 6.)

easily educated; it is here that the masses can be approached wholesale, and it is this movement of Swadeshi which is going to accomplish what the country has been fighting for all these years. If the beginning of this movement can affect Lancashire, Manchester and other manufacturing centres of England (although British statesmen are unwilling to admit it) to such an extent that some attention is directed in Parliament, then when the campaign is in full swing for some time, the situation will make itself felt at the proper quarters. They say that if the British Government is afraid of one thing, it is the British workman. Less orders from India to British industries will necessarily mean more British workmen out of job. The British motor car manufacturer, Sir William Morris, is reported to have pointed out to an English audience that for every non-British motor car that runs on a British road, seven British workmen are kept out of job for six months. Another noble Lord whose name is now familiar to India has been lecturing the British people that of every pound of the income of a Britisher 25 per cent. is derived from India. Another British industrialist has been telling the world that "what Britain imports she must manufacture".

More propaganda, therefore, for Indian interests and Indian unity has been done by British statesmen, and the Simon Report has given added strength to the movement. Let us, therefore, vigorously take up the Swadeshi campaign, spread it throughout the length and breadth of the country, think of it during our waking hours and dream of it during sleep. Once the Swadeshi movement is firmly planted in Indian soil, then it is only a question of time for planting still more firmly the Tree of Swaraj.

MERE MAN PAYS.

BALASORE, June 29.

Sjt. Gajadhadhar Samal and Abhiramananada have been summoned to answer charges against their wives who headed a peaceful Takli procession of 30 volunteers in the streets and court pounds of Balasore on two successive occasions in the beginning Oriya month.—Free Press.

AN OPEN LETTER TO LORD IRWIN.

Sir,—When you first came out as Viceroy of India, you displayed all sympathy and concern for this down-trodden country. You were reported to possess an open mind, a noble heart, and a broad and religious outlook, which were all so essential for bridging the growing gulf between Britain and Hind. By your courtesy and suavity, you impressed a host of Indians; and you drew a far larger number by your pious platitudes. But you gave India the first shock of your regime, when you endeavoured to justify the appointment of the all White Simon Commission. However, our Vithalbhai Patel assured us, that both you and your old father were great friends of India; and that we must hold our souls in patience for some time!

INDIA THOROUGHLY DISILLUSIONED.

But your interviews with the great Ganhiji; your flirting with Muslim leaders, and wooing Anglo-Indians; your pedagogic speeches and veiled ultimatums; your belauding Indian Princes, and overlooking the maladministration of many; the resignations of Motilalji, Malaviyaji, Mr. V. J. Patel and of many others; the arrest and incarceration of Gandhiji, of the President of the Congress, and a host of leaders and volunteers; and your notorious Ordinances—these have disillusioned countless people of India; and the report of the Simon Commission has exasperated even the best supporters of your Government.

UN-CHRISTIAN REIGN.

Lord Irwin, I doubt very much, whether you are acquainted fully with the happenings at Peshawar, Sholapur, Viramgam, Dharasana and recently in Bombay—that unarmed, non-violent Satyagrahis men and women, and unarmed innocent spectators, and even school going children have been belabboured with lathis and all these in the name of Law and Order! Isn't this reign un-Christian?

WHAT PEOPLE THINK OF YOU?

Lord Irwin, may I say, what Indians, think of you? They take you to be

(1) The Defender of the Bourbon Bureaucracy

(2) The Protector of the Steel Frame in India

(3) The Custodian of British interests in India.

WHAT NEXT?

Lord Irwin, may I say, that Ultimatums and Ordinances, Lathi Raj and Martial Law, Haigs, and Hotsons and Halleys cannot check this rising wave of nationalism. If Statesmanship has not deserted you, then release Gandhiji and settle with him. All the Jinnahs and Bikaners, Saprus and Sethnas put together will not avail.—Your, etc.,

B. F. BHARUCHA.

"WHERE PORTUGUESE INDIA COMES IN ?"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—When my attention was called to an article published in your edition of the 2nd inst., under the heading of "Where Portuguese India Comes In," by "Observer," I caused inquiries to be made about the alleged arrest of Prof. Pryolkar (also known as Dharmanand Kesambi), and now I can assure you that Prof. Pryolkar was never arrested, and that the "Observer" took undue advantage of your good faith.

It is true that Prof. Pryolkar, as a person unknown in the locality and on account of suspicions arisen against him, was called before the authorities at Pernem to make his declarations; but, as the Portuguese authorities were satisfied with his statements, he was sent away in peace without any trouble or interference on the part of the authorities.

I think I will commit no mistake if I say that the "Observer" is one of those who occupy themselves in sending to the newspapers of British India false news of the administration of General Craveiro Lopes, out of their personal spite. Taking the opportunity of this Pryolkar case the "Observer" lost no time to excite the hatred of a political section of British India against the Government of Goa and also to show his spiteful attitude against that Government.

Therefore, in reply to the "Observer" I must state that the Government of General Craveiro Lopes has nothing to do with the movement of British India which does not concern him, and that His Excellency, a very distinguished official with a long and fine record of military service, knows fully well to maintain the prestige and independence of his authority, as likewise do all Portuguese authorities.

With regard to other remarks of the "Observer," they are so ridiculous as worthless for discussion.

...nking you for the insertion ...nes.—Yours, etc.,

DR. A. D'SILVA.

...neral for Portugal.

MONEY MARKET.

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, June 30.

B. C. RATE:
T. T. 1|5 25|32.
B. C. RATE:
D. D. 1|5 13|16.
LONDON BANKS:
Selling T. T. 1|5 13|16 15th July.
Selling D. D. 1|5 27|32
Selling T. T. 1|5 25|32 16-31 July
Buying T. T. 1|5 7|8.
Buying D. D. 1|5 29|32 Mail.
Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 1|32 July.
Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 Aug./Sept.
NEW YORK BANKS:
New York B. C. Rate T. T. 278 .
Selling T. T. 277 1|2.
BANKS:
Buying T. T. 276 1|4.
PARIS BANKS:
Selling D. D. 926.
Buying D. D. 926.
Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN BANKS:
Selling T. T. 137 1|4
Buying 60 Days 134 3|4.
HONGKONG BANKS:
Selling D D 86-1/4.
SHANGHAI BANKS:
Selling D D 104-1/2.
SINGAPORE BANKS:
Selling D. D. 156 1|4.
JAVA BANKS:
Selling D. D. 89 3|8.
CROSS RATE:
New York/London 4.86 1/16 28th inst.
Shanghai/London 1/6 3/8 30th inst.
Japan/London 2/0 13/32 28th inst.
London/Paris 123.75 28th inst.
London/Belgium 34.820 28th inst
London/Switzerland 25.07-1/4 28th inst.
London/Italy 92.75 28th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold 27th inst. £4:5:0, 28th inst. £4:5:0.
Silver London Ready 15 15/16 27th inst., 16 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 15 3/4 27th inst., 15 7/8 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 34 1/2 27th inst., 34 5/8 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 2 7/32 p.c. 27th inst. 2 1/4 p.c. 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos 2-1/2 p.c. 27th inst. 2-1/2 p.c. 28th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4-1/2 per cent. 3 Mos 4 per cent. 6 Mos. 3 3|4 per cent. 12 Months 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.
Tone of Silver:—Quietly steady. India bought. Small business.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 30.

3 Months Discounts 2 1|4 per cent.
6 Months Discounts 2 1|2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 3 per cent.
Call Money 4 1/2 per cent.
One Month 4 1|2 per cent.
Three Months 4 per cent.
Six Months 3 1|2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 6 per cent.

THE TATA OIL MILLS' QUOTATIONS.

EX. GODOWN.

Bombay, June 30.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 480|- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 560|- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80|- per ton.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION SYSTEM.

URGENT NEED FOR REFORM.

(BY MRS. YAMUNABAI KIRLEKAR, M.A.)

III*

An important item is the question of deciding the minimum number of marks for passing the examination. At present this is 40 p.c. for English and somewhat less for other subjects. We cannot arrive at an absolute standard for sometimes the papers might be easy, sometimes they may be comparatively difficult. It is obvious then that the minimum will depend upon the question-paper for the particular examination and consequently cannot necessarily be the same each year. What should be the criterion then? Normal persons under normal condition should not find it difficult to pass. It should be possible for examiners with a knowledge of modern pedagogic and test methods to determine the criterion for each particular paper taking into purview the lower limit of average intelligence and acquirement as found from the average and standard deviation

GREATER LATITUDE.

How to conduct the examination is the next problem. Under the present system, the student has to take the whole examination in all subjects at one stretch. This is a great handicap and strain. The student should be allowed to drop one or more subjects if he likes and take an examination in those particular subjects later on. One would think that so many facilities in examination will make it too simple and that the standard will deteriorate. A little consideration will show, however, that these facilities will no doubt make examinations simpler but not easier and there will be more responsibility thrown on the student than formerly. No ground will be left for the student to complain. It will be left to the students' choice when, how and what examination he shall take and thus he will be given fairplay to do justice to his abilities. So the argument comes to this, Suppose the student is to take the Matriculation examination at the age of 16 and there are seven subjects. Then there should be various combinations in which he should be free to take the examination. He may, if he chooses, take some papers at 14, some at 15 and the rest at 16.

Last of all, a word about examination-reports. When the paper-correction is over, it is a usual practice of examiners to write a joint report on the question papers, the work of the students and other general remarks and recommendations. This is done regardless of the opinion of the students concerned. Strictly speaking, an examination is more the students' concern than of the examiner and therefore, if a report is to be made, the students should have a voice in it. This can be done by introducing wallnewspapers in school as in Russia, a detailed account of which cannot be given here for lack of space.

TWO KINDS OF TESTS.

So the main conclusions arrived at in the present article can be summed up as follows.

I. Tests should be of two kinds. Intelligence and scholastic attainment. These tests should serve as checks on one another and in cases of marked discrepancy individual tests should be taken.

II. Tests of scholastic attainments should be reduced to minimum i.e., two, one at the end of primary education and one at the end of secondary education.

III. Question paper should contain a very large number of small questions such as could be answered in a few lines.

IV. The minimum marks for passing should be determined every year for each particular paper from the standard deviation and average.

V. Examination should be allowed to be taken by compartments according to the choice of the student.

VI. Student should have a voice in the examination reports.

One objection is easily anticipated. Are all these suggestions profitable and if so are they practicable? As regards the urgent necessity of a radical reform in our system of education and examination there is no question. The recommendations that I have made are not fanciful but are already being tried in various countries in America and Europe in some form or other with profit. In connection with its practicability in India, I must say a few words about our Universities. Take the case of the Bombay University for a concrete example. It is nothing but an extremely unwieldy examining machinery. If we had several small teaching universities instead, the work of examination would have been more thorough and just. But we need not wait for ideal conditions. There is ample scope for improvement even with what we have.

MASS EDUCATION.

It is time that we should think of education of the masses and not merely of children of a few well-to-do people. National education is the problem of the day, and unless we make the curriculum, the instruction and examination variegated and elastic enough, we cannot hope to solve the problem in the near future. Considering the variety of local needs and the vast field of individual differences we cannot insist upon a common mould. The scope given to the development of every individuality is the only aspect which can be the constant factor of a national system of education. If we argue that this is the aim of education, we cannot and must not make the examination system so rigid. In our country at present the final examination marks the end of the intellectual career of the student whereas the new examination will mark the beginning of the student's intellectual career. The present examination saps the whole energy of the student, the new examination will give fresh energy for further intellectual work. Under the present system knowledge becomes a dead stagnant pool, under the new system knowledge will be a living active stream. I cannot over-emphasise the gravity of the problem. Every year thousands of promising young souls are being crushed under the present system and the consequent national loss is an atrocity.

*Previous articles appeared on June 15 and 20 respectively.

DISASTER TO COTTON TRADE.

Board's Omission To Stipulate Trading To Be Confined To Liquidation.

BAZAR SPECULATORS HAMMER MARKETS

MESSRS. P. CHRYSTAL & CO.'S VIEWS.

Bombay, June 26.

The American markets after a slight recovery at the beginning of the week have continued to decline and general opinion appears to be that there is no likelihood of an advance unless or until some thing happens to the crop to retard its progress.

Trade generally all over the World remains in a hopeless state and these conditions are reflected in the New York stock market, which does nothing to encourage a bullish feeling about cotton.

Those, who are looking for signs of coming disaster to the growing crop, will find little satisfaction from the official weather report, which states that although in some of the later planted areas of the central sections of the belt some rain is required, the weather has been mostly favourable and that cultivation has made a good advance.

Turning to the Indian market we find disaster, not to the crop but to the cotton trade in Bombay, where prices are now lower than they have ever been since the outbreak of the Great War in 1914.

The market has been on the edge of an abyss for some considerable time as stocks have been exceptionally large and exporters, who might have helped to support the market, have been severely handicapped by the semi-paralysis caused by the political atmosphere and the frequent closing down of all trading.

As we have explained in our previous reports minimum rates were fixed to prevent a crisis. The American market however continued to decline making business impossible at the minimum rates, so private business for cash settlement of outstanding contracts was allowed to proceed freely. The next move of the Board was to remove the minimum rates and to allow free trading again. Unfortunately, however, for the trade, the Board omitted to stipulate that trading should be solely confined to the liquidation of old contracts with the consequence that the present panicky state of affairs has been taken full advantage of by Bazaar speculators, who have hammered the market down to its present level with fresh short selling.

New crop contracts have failed to follow the decline for old to the same extent as they are presumably considered to be cheap enough already, and to our mind after making due allowance for all the depressing factors mentioned above one point stands out clearly and that is that Indian cotton to-day both old and new is a really cheap investment.

HOW MUCH KHADI CAN THE STATES PRODUCE?

(From A Correspondent.)

Sjt. Buxi, who hails from Ra... piph State and is an active Co... gress worker touring Thana D... trict, has worked out a theore... cal estimate of what the subj... of Indian States can do in ... way of Khaddar production. ... will rest now with the States ... bring their production as near ... possible to the theoretical ... mate which is as follows:—

Out of a total population o... crores in the States of India, ... ing the number of prospe... spinners at 4 crores and ass... that each spinner can turn ou... of yarn it would represent a ... output of 4 crores lbs of yarn.

According to observations, ... is possible to turn out 3 yar... Khaddar from 1 lb. of yarn. ... total output of 4 crores l... yarn should provide 12 ... yards of Khadi which is e... lent to an out-turn of Rs 4 ... for the Congress.

INDIAN MERCHANTS CONDEMN "LAWLESS ORDINANCES."

They Don't Want Protection From Police.

The following is the copy of the representation sent to the Government by the Maha Mandal against the Viceregal Ordinances:—

This Maha Mandal to which are amalgated the following Commercial Associations of the City of Bombay emphatically protest against the promulgation of the latest Ordinances. They are not satisfied with the statement of reasons and objects which have promted this action. So far as the protection of those, who deal in foreign goods is concerned, a very large majority of them, are Indians; and no protection against picketing was asked by any influential section of them. The question whether merchants should deal in foreign articles, and whether consumers should use them, is one entirely of domestic economy, in which it was not necessary for Government to interfere by their unconstitutional and extra-ordinary powers of invoking Ordinances.

On the economic side, Government action could only be explained as the desire to force the use of foreign articles at the cost of the development of Indian industries and national resources.

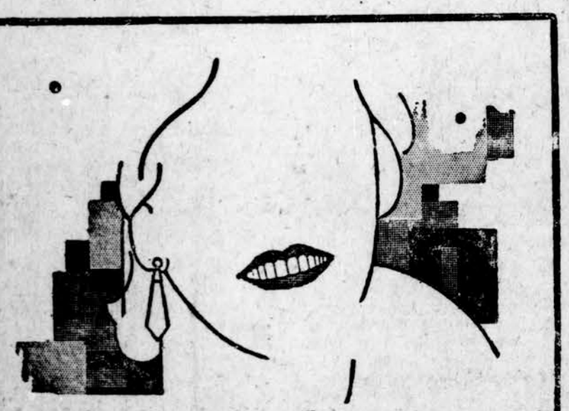
HARDLY REFLECT CREDIT.

On its executive side this Federation is emphatically of opinion that the operations and the administration of these ordinances are such as would hardly reflect any credit on the Government.

This Federation therefore trusts that, although late in the day, Government will for the sake of good and peaceful government withdraw these ordinances and adopt a policy of conciliation which will alone restore peace, contentment and trade circulation.

List of the Associations who have joined in the protest against the promulgation of recent Ordinances:—

(1) Bombay Shroff Association; (2) Marwary Chamber of Commerce; (3) Bullion Exchange Ltd.; (4) Gum Merchants' Association; (5) Japan and Shanghai Silk Merchants' Association; (6) Bombay Rice Merchants' Association; (7) Bombay Cotton Brokers' Association; (8) Bombay Cotton Merchants' and Mukadams' Association; (9) Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce; (10) Bombay Commission Agents' Association; (11) Sugar Merchants' Association; (12) Grain Merchants' Association; (13) Swadeshi Life Assurance Cos' Association; (14) Bombay Motor Merchants' Association; (15) Electrical Trade Association; (16) Electrical Contractors' Association; (17) Bombay Light Merchants' Association. (18) Kariana Bazaar Merchants' Association; (19) Muddibazaar Kariana Merchants' Association; (20) Hindustan Native Merchants' Association; (21) Seeds Traders' Association; (22) Indian Motion Pictures Producers' Association; (23) Diamond Merchants' Association; (24) Bombay Sweetmeat Merchants' Association; (25) Bombay Grain Dealers' Association; (26) Bhuleshwar Silk Merchants' Association; (27) Shree Mahajan Association; (28) Punjab Sayal Merchants' Association. (29) Bombay Coloured Cloth Merchants' Association; (30) Piece-Goods Native Merchants' Association; (31) Sewing Thread Merchants' Association; (32) Bombay Malbar Kariana Merchants' Association; (33) Bombay Jariwala Association; (34) Jalliwala Association; (35) The Mill Gin Stores Merchants' Association; (36) All Indian Motor Accessories and Petrol Dealers' Association; (37) Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association. (38) Gold and Silver Merchants' Association; (39) Bombay Washed Cloth Merchants' Association (40) Bombay Gamthi Cloth Merchants' Association; (41) Bombay Woolen Merchants' Association; (42) Bombay Foreign Cloth Merchants' Association; (43) Yarn, Copper and Brass Merchants' Association; (44) Bombay Cut-Piece Merchants' Association; (45) Grass Merchants' Association; (46) Jackeria Bazaar Piece-Goods and Millinary Merchants' Association; (47) Gamthi Cloth Merchants' Association; (48) Bhuleshwar Silver Merchants' Association; (49) Alluminium Merchants' Association, and (50) Copper and Brass Wares Merchants' Association and ten other Associations.



Make your teeth

Strong and Healthy

in this natural, scientifically approved way.

DO you know that your teeth are living parts of your body? They will become ill and decay if your body lacks the proper health-building substances. *Calcium*, (lime) for instance.

By taking Kalzana, the Calcium food, you will conquer calcium deficiency in the body, which is now recognised to be the chief cause of tooth decay and of retarded growth and general weakness in children.

A course of Kalzana, the Calcium food, will provide your body with the extra Calcium needed to make the teeth healthy and strong. But it *must* be Kalzana, for only in this scientifically approved form is the calcium readily absorbed and retained by the body.

Kalzana will, at the same time, conquer all forms of weakness due to Calcium deficiency in the body, such as general weakness, irritable nerves, and, in women, painful functional disorders.

Start a course of Kalzana to-day

Kalzana

THE CALCIUM FOOD

Obtainable at all Chemists and Bazars.

UNDER THE CONGR... FLAG.

—:o:—

A Suggestion To Pandit Moti...

—:o:—

The "Indian Social Reformer" writes:—

Pandit Motilal Nehru's visit to Bombay, which was extended by nearly a week more than was intended, has done much good. Owing to the imprisonment of every one who could claim to be a leader, the Congress force in Bombay has come almost wholly to consist of men in the ranks who hailed the presence of the veteran acting President of the National Congress with great enthusiasm. Panditjee again and again publicly expressed his admiration of the perfect organisation, discipline and self-control with which Bombay has borne the brunt of the civil disobedience campaign and his hopes for its success were, no doubt, greatly enhanced by what he saw and heard in this city. He was not able to visit Gujarat, but there too the gospel of non-violence has gripped the heart of the people and the fear of revolutionary violence spreading, which was the prime reason of Mahatma Gandhi in starting the present movement, may be dismissed from our minds so far as Bombay and Gujarat are concerned. This is true more or less of other parts of the Presidency and the country. The people everywhere have exhibited a calm courage and patience under grave provocation, which has exceeded the most sanguine expectations of Indian leaders, as it has belied the fears of those who were sure—with a strange absence of logic—that non-violence must end in violence. Most of the violence during the last few weeks has been from the official side and all the non-violence from the popular side. Pandit Motilal Nehru witnessed the onslaught of the Police on the Congress volunteers on Saturday last for disobeying an order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, prohibiting them, for reasons which have puzzled us, from having a rally on the Esplanade Maidan to salute the Congress President. The staunchness of the women volunteers, several of whom had to be removed to the Congress Hospital, was a revelation. All fair-minded men, including officials, must recognise that from this point of view the present movement has been a gratifying success. To Pandit Motilal Nehru, on whose shoulders rests the whole burden of leadership at the present moment, it must be a great relief to know how well the people of India have understood and responded to the national call. The Congress has morally united all sections of the population, but there are many who are deterred from formally joning the Congress owing to two reasons. The first is the insistence on Khaddar which is at present unobtainable for love or money. The second and more important reason is the commitment regarding the goal of Independence. Mahatma Gandhi has stated that what is important is the "substance of independence" and Panditjee also, we think, is substantially of the same view. If the Working Committee of the Congress which is meeting at Allahabad will relax the Khaddar rule for the present and declare that "independence" really means the "substance of independence;" we think that the way would be made clear for all parties to join the Congress and, on proper conditions to, present a united national demand at the Round Table Conference whether it is held in London or Delhi. The time is very opportune for a move towards unity under the aegis of the Congress.

MAHATMA'S COMPANION

—:o:—

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—You have expressed satisfaction about the Government's action in selecting Kaka Kalelkar as Bapuji's companion.

As already reported Kaka Saheb from some time past is suffering from tuberculosis, has Government done a good or a bad thing in selecting a person suffering from such disease? You will admit that each and every prisoner whether he enjoys extra privileges or not is bound to suffer from general weakness as he is cut off from the amount of exercise that he can naturally get by the whole day's work.

Tuberculosis is a disease which is easily acquired in such condition from a companion suffering from it. I am sure every one of us knows full well about the sufferings a tuberculosis patient has to undergo.

Is it not the duty of the Government to select a healthy person as companion of Mahatmaji a world-wide personality?

Will Government admit its mistake and mend it? I hope you will protest against such selection. —Yours, etc.

A MEDICO.

Bombay, June 26.

SIR GHULAM HUSS... STRONG FIGHT.

It appeared, that on th... tion of fundamental pr... The Bombay Medical Repr... tives, viz:—Dr. Vaidya and ... geon-General Forster were i... minority of two for giving ... power of initial registration to ... Central Council. Dr. Vaidya ... it was a pity that the gen... medical profession did not kn... what a strong fight Sir Gula... Hussain Hidayatulla, the Bombe... member had put up at last year's ... Ministers' conference for an All-... India Medical Council, which ... should in no way subservient to ... the General Medical Council of ... Great Britain and he said he was ... glad to be present at the Simla ... Conference and be a witness to the ... self-respecting and manly fight ... Sir Gulam Hussein put up against ... any interference by the British ... Medical Council and he assured ... the Universities that the proposed ... Indian Central Council would in ... no way be subservient to the British Council. Not only that but in the matter of graduates' representation, the independent medical profession must we thankful to Sir Gulam Hussain for the vigilance he exercised through the proceedings and when an attempt was made to reduce the graduates' representation to three seats only for the whole of India on the ground that representation of educationists should be in a preponderant majority it was Sir Gulam Hussain who helped Dr. Vaidya forcefully in retaining the representation of the general medical profession by one graduate for each province.

GRADUATES' REPRESENTATION.

Although, Dr. Vaidya was genuinely glad that there was no vital divergence in the views held by the Bombay representatives including the Hon. Minister Raffi-ud-Din Ahmed and he is generally satisfied with the conclusions, he is not sure that this question of graduates' representation is the best solution as the proviso of the educational qualification for the candidates for this electorate would disqualify otherwise many eminent independent graduates for the simple reason that they have never held a job under Government, while it will assist many Government servants to stand in spite of the fact that they may not be the best that the graduates may like to elect; not only that but they are afraid that such a reservation might increase government representation, a state of affairs that the gradutes would never allow to be brought about without strenuous opposition. Dr. Vaidya, trusted Government would meet this particular view in a spirit of understanding by satisfying the graduates by making the necessary changes. In Dr. Vaidya's opinion the draft Bill is to be circulated and it is now for the Graduates to safeguard their interests.

Asked what he had to say about the general atmosphere regarding the conference, he said he had nothing but the highest praise for the way in which Sir Fazl-I-Hussain socially feted the Universities in particular by arranging functions practically in their honour and he was sure the functions arranged largely contributed to the prevalence of an atmosphere of general harmony and goodwill.

... is to-day.

MUSLIM CLAIMS.

Let us see how the Mussalmans have been treated in the Report. The main demands of the majority of the Mussalmans were (1) the retention of separate electorates, (2) their representation in the Bengal and the Punjab Councils in accordance with their numerical strength, (3) separation of Sind, (4) placing of the North-West Frontier Province on a footing of equality with other provinces, (5) statutory safeguard for their religion and culture, and (6) one-third representation in the Central Legislature. There were other demands also but they are of comparatively minor importance. It will be seen that none of the demands have been complied with by the Simon Commission. Of course, communal representation is to be retained in the provinces but it is not to continue in the Central Legisature in the way the majority of the Mussalmans would have liked. They are not to have 55 per cent representation in the Bengal Council in accordance with their numerical strength but are to be satisfied with 40 per cent. representation as at present. In the Central Legislature the Muslim representatives are at present about 30 per cent of the elected members. The community wanted to raise the percentage to 33 1|3 but the Simon Commission proposes that the Muslims should have only 28 per cent.

FROM 30 TO 28 P. C.

So the proportion instead of being increased from 30 to 33 1|3 per cent is to be decreased from 30 to 28 per cent. The Mussalmans of India are therefore to be immensely grateful to Sir John Simon and his colleagues for this milk of human kindness. Sind is not to be separated from the Bombay Presidency in spite of the insistent demand of the Muslim community for the same. The North-West Frontier Province is practically to remain in the same condition in which it is at present. The reforms proposed to be inaugurated in that province cannot possibly be any concession to the demand for placing it on a footing of equality with other provinces. As for any statutory safeguard for the religion and culture of the Mussalmans there is to be none. They are to depend on the tender mercies of the Governor-General and the Governors of the provinces to save themselves from the "tyranny" of the majority and how they may save themselves in this way must now be abundantly clear to them.

... unprovoked. It is t... opinion of the Police Offic... whether the assembly is likely to cause a disturbance of the public peace is an element which a Court of Law would have to consider in the decision of the case. But that is by no means the only or the most important element. If on the facts of the case, the Court of Law was satisfied that no reasonable man would have thought that the crowd near the Whiteaway Laidlaw was likey to cause a breach of the public ... think that ... spirit of a people out to win fr... dom could be broken by repressi... If Government still believe t... the solution of the present trou... would be brought about by ne... tiations between India and B... tain, then they are going ab... it in an entirely wrong mann... Every wounded person in the Co... gress Hospital is raising up ... superable barrier between the t... countries.—Free Press.

The Student

The pride and hope of the family. Quiet, kind, hard-working, steady. But his studies keep him up very late sometimes, and next morning his head aches, his brain feels heavy, his mind is weary. Luckily, there is always a tube of

CAFIASPIRIN

in the house. Two tablets relieve the aching head in a few moments, clear his brain, and restore to him all his usual brightness and keenness. And it is the same with Dad, when pain worries him or overwork tires him. Mother too, Granny and Grand-Dad, the girls — in all of them CAFIASPIRIN brings cheerful well-being.

BAYER

A FRESH MENACE"

— o —

aganda Against The Indian Bidi

'PIONEER'S' OUTBURST

The indigenous Bidi, it is already hown, has successfully supplanted he foreign cigarette and the signs are that it has come to stay. Its increasing popularity among the Indian masses must have filled our Anglo-Indian friends with consternation. In this connection it will be interesting to read the following article reproduced from the Allahabad "Pioneer"—

"TRY A STINKER"

A fresh menace has appeared on the horizon. The menace of the bidi—a species of cigarette that it takes a lifetime to accustom oneself to and the after-effects of which, like melody, linger on for yet another lifetime. Varying from leaf green to black in colour, these little cones made from a dried tobacco leaf, sparingly filled with a concoction that no-one has yet been able to analyse satisfactorily; are sold from almost every hole in the wall throughout this vast land of Ind at the amazing price of about one pice for ten. That is their only virtue—that they are cheap. Of faults, on the other hand, they have many; they are made in the majority of cases under most insanitary conditions. on hoors that are far from clean. by hands that are little cleaner. and the factories where they are manufactured in bulk would keep the International Labour Office working overtime if that august body only knew of the conditions in these squalid dens. But enough about the origins of the 'bidi,' our chief concern at the moment is that the Congress has adopted it as a mark of true "Nationalism." In future, according to its volunteers, no Indian seen smoking the little paper cartridge filled with tobacco, which goes by the name of a cigarette in every corner of the globe, is a true son of the Motherland. He must adjure this pleasure, or, if that is beyond his powers, he must hand his cigarettes over to the nearest volunteer, and in exchange receive a supply (free presumably, since there is a vast difference between the respective values) of the truly "National" smoke, the 'bidi.'

Here is the Congress again endeavouring to foster indigenous trade and industry, but while we had nothing but praise for its intention to promote the mill industry with its teachings of "swadeshi" —excluding, of course, "non-violent" picketing and persuasion— we feel we must draw thte line at the 'bidi.' It is an industry, in our opinion, which ought not to be allowed to exist let alone be encouraged to flourish. But the Congress, should it continue its enorts in this manner, will surely defeat the end it has in view. No-one, so to speak, not born with a 'bidi' in his mouth can ever learn to appreciate its rank flavour in afterlife; no oldfactory organs not attuned to its indescribable odour can long withstand the unequal struggle. For a short season the smoker's vocabulary may be extended to include the invitation "Try a stinker?" in place of the present "Have a gasper " But ultimately the 'bidi' must return to obscurity, and the pipe, the fragrant weed and the ubiquitous cigarette regain their favour in the world of smokers.

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members of the Commis-
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not know what the Com-
will recommend in their
volume, to be published in
days time, but I do know
nothing but the full recogni-
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ernment and self-determin-
n will save the situation. The
und Table Conference is al-
dy under sentence of death; if
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ons fall short of responsible go-
ernment they will give the final
and fatal blow. Indian opinion
will be exasperated still further.
Intensified revolt will itad to in-
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ons or
stics of population or com-
plexities of religion and caste and language to belittle the signnicance of what is called the 'Indian Nationalist movement'.

"True it is that it directly affects the hopes of a very small fraction of the teeming peoples of India. True it may be that its leaders do not reflect the active sentiments of masses of men and women in India, who know next to nothing of politicians and are absorbed in pursuing the traditional course of their daily lives. But none the less however limited in numbers as compared with the whole the public men of India claim to be the spokesmen for the whole, and in India the Nationalist movement has the essential characteristic of all such manifestations—'it concentrates all the forces which are roused by the appeal to national dignity and national self-consciousness'."

That paragraph was probably written some months ago. It is far truer to-day than it was before the Civil Disobedience campaign began. Take one instance. One has only to use a little imagination to understand the mass feeling represented by demonstrations of one million people of all communities in Bombay (as reported by the British news agencies). The most significant feature of Indian Nationalism to-day is its development from a sectional to a mass movement, sweeping away like a flood the separate channels of race, religion, and caste.

THE CHANGE IN THE VILLAGES.

To get a true picture of India one must, of course, turn away from the cities, with their closely packed populations seething with movement and excitement, to the villages, where over 70 per cent. of the people follow uneventful lives of apparent indifference to political issues. "Any quickning of general political judgment," says the Report, "any widening of rural horizons beyond the traditional and engrossing interest of weather and water and crops and cattle, with the round of festivals and fairs and family ceremonies, and the dread of famine and flood —any such change from these immemorial preoccupations of the average Indian villager is bound to come very slowly indeed."

But even here the change is taking place at a speed which is astonishing not only British observers, but the Indian Nationalists themselves, but theeaoin cmfwy themselves. Vast districts, Moslem and Hindu alike, are being

CONCRETE PROPOSALS.

But to point to past mistakes (however clearly we may have given the warning) or to denounce reprtssion (however deeply we may feel the disgrace) is not enough at this moment. We must seek to contribute to a sttlement. Sometimes we are described as merely negative critics. I therefore propose to conclude with a series of concrete proposals which I am confident would prevent threatening disaster in India:—

(1) "Full responsible government should be accepted as the basis of the Round Table Conference.

(2) The Conference should be asked to prepare a Constitution automatically advancing to complete self-government, to define the transitional period from the present to the new regime, and to decide the arrangements during this period for the Indianisation of the Civil Service and the Forces.

(3) It should be recognised that at the end of this transitional period the Indian Government should have the right to decide whether India should remain within the Empire. (The Dominions already possess a similar right.)

(4) The Indian delegates to the Round Table Conference should be elected by an all-in assembly of Indian organisations, with due recognition of the fact that the Indian National Congress is the most representative body.

(5) An amnesty should be granted to all political offenders, except those actually guilty of acts of violence. The war-time "rebels" of 1915 should be released and the martial law prisoners of 1919, and the exiles allowed to return to India without threat of prosecution.

(6) Immediate steps, should be taken to deal with the most acute Indian grievances—the salt tax, the liquor revenue, and the currency.

(7) An educational campaign, with the provision of material, should be conducted throughout India to teach the peasants handweaving and spinning. (This would be a splendid gesture to Gandhi, and would be of immense value to the poverty-stricken peasants, much of whose time is spent in idleness.)

Is it too much to ask that a Labour Government should initiate a settlement on these lines? It is not possible. In six months time India will have gone past these terms. Are we always to be TOO LATE?

STALIN MOVE FOR PARTY CONTROL.

Believed To Have Made Peace With Tomsky.

Stalin announces that the Communist Party congress has been postponed from June 15 to June 25, in conformance with a request from several regional organisations owing to delayed sowing because of unfavourable weather, writes the Moscow correspondent of the "Daily Herald".

A more cogent reason is that this is another move in his tussle with Right Wing critics to decide which side will determine in advance the decision of the congress and the next two years' policy.

However, it is obvious from the Moscow County Conference now proceeding that Stalin will carry off an unquestioned triumph at the forthcoming congress.

This conference, which is usually a dress rehearsal for the Congress, unanimously approved the Central Committee's policies, and sent warm greetings to Stalin.

Officially and publicly, therefore, everything at the Congress will proceed smoothly, yet interesting conversations will probably continue regarding future policies and the personnel of the leadership.

The Press announces that Tomsky is delivering an address on behalf of the Central Committee at the Trans-Caucasian Party Conference, Tiflis.

This fact signifies he has made peace with Stalin and Stalin with him, and probably means that he will not be dismissed from the "Politbureau."

This confirms my prediction that the Right Wingers, although not prepared to attack Stalin openly nevertheless represent a certain influence.

Hasten your Way back to Health!

SICKNESS and fevers strain the constitution, draining the body of its vitality. To assist rapid recovery, the bones and muscles and nerves and brain must be given food that contains all the materials of reconstruction in the exact proportions demanded by Nature.

After many years of research, one of England's most successful Chemists discovered the way of combining all the invaluable food elements of rich full-cream English cows' milk with the nutritive extracts of malted barley and wheat.

This wonderful food is Horlick's Malted Milk. It requires little digestive effort and yet it gives in proper proportions all the nourishment the body needs.

Start taking Horlick's today! You will soon feel the strength of health returning to your body. Doctors everywhere use and recommend Horlick's, so follow their example and advice. You will see the creamy purity of the health-giving powder through the glass, and remember, human hands never touch Horlick's during manufacture.

HORLICK'S THE ORIGINAL MALTED MILK

Made in England

All Chemists and good Bazaar Shops stock HORLICK'S

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Repairs undertaken to all makes of Watches.

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All work is supervised by expert watchmakers from our European factories. Estimates are submitted before such work is put in hand and watch repairs are only undertaken if our Works Managers consider a satisfactory job is practicable.

Our FREE Catalogue of WEST END Watches will interest you.

WEST END WATCH Co.

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ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

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A First Class Indian Life Office. It offers Maximum Benefits a Minimum Cost, and all that is latest and best to Policy-holders and Agents. Unique Plans and Liberal Policy Conditions, Absolute Security and Prompt Settlement of Claims. Grand Valuation Result.

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Silk! Tussore Silk!! Khadi Silk!!!

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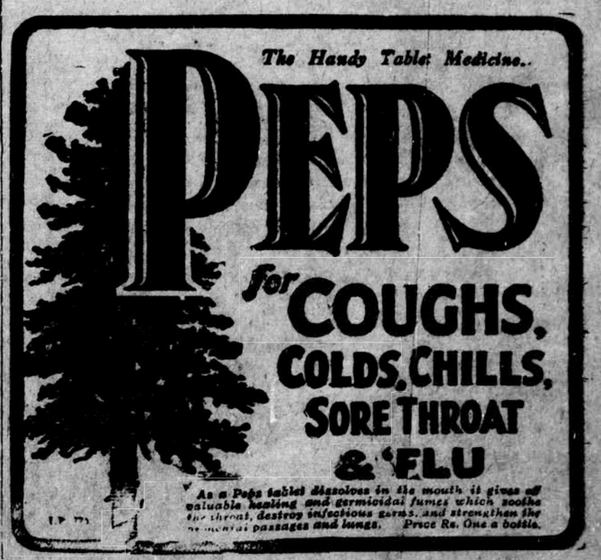
Sandhurst Road, Bombay 4.

BLACK SILK SUITINGS IS OUR SPECIALITY.



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PEPS for COUGHS, COLDS, CHILLS, SORE THROAT & 'FLU

As a Peps tablet dissolves in the mouth it gives off valuable healing and germicidal fumes which soothe the throat, destroy infectious germs, and strengthen the mucous passages and lungs. Price Rs. One a bottle.

SHIPPING NEWS

Export & Import

ARRIVALS.
June 30.
Ahmedi, Chaumont, Karachi.
Aungban, Bulkley, Rangoon.

DEPARTURE.
July 1.
Cracovia, Juarantitto, Trieste.

LOADING.
June 30.
Steamer Wolfsburg for Hamburg

S S Ahmedi:—The S Hasam Co's steamer Ahmedi arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi with a general cargo.

S S Aungban:—The B S O S and D Co's steamer Aungban arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon with a cargo of kerosin oil.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Cracovia:—The Lloyd T Co's mail steamer Cracovia will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

HOMEWARD MAILS.
—:o:—
Rajputana:—Carrying mails of 19th June left Port Said 25th June.

OUTWARD MAILS.
—:o:—
Maloja:—Carrying mails of 21st June left Aden 26th June.

VESSELS IN THE DOCKS
ALEXANDRA DOCK.
MONDAY, 30TH JUNE, 1930.
1 Malwa, 5930, London, 12-7, M M and Co.
3 Cracovia Trieste 1-7 L T & M I.
4 India 4077 Genoa 1-7 L T and M I.
5 Nippon Colombo 6-7 L Edwards Ltd.
6 Drachenfels Karachi 2-7 L Edwards Ltd.
7 Hatipara, Karachi NF M M & Co.
9 Audyk Hamburg 4-7 E D Sassoon and Co
11 Hatarana NF NF M M & Co.
12 Circassia Liverpool 2-7 Graham T Co
13 Tugela Aden 3-7 Grahams T. Co.
14 Ellora Durban 2-7 M M and Co.
16 Durenda 4450 N F, N F, M M and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK
1 Nizam, Calcutta 4-7, T Morrison and Co.
3 Bankura P Gulf 2-7 M M and Co.
4 Vasna Busrah 4-7, M M and Co.
5 Warlalda 1850 Calcutta 30-6 M M and Co.
8 Barmbeck Marmagoa 30-6 Volkart Bros.
9 Crosshill Dunkirk 7-7 Grahams T Co.
10-11 Celebes Maru Kobe 5-7 G S Kaisha.
12-13 Chattanooga City Madras 4-7 M M and Co.
16 Laxmi 124 N F, N F, R Assaria.

PRINCE'S DOCK
A Cranfield 323 Calcutta NF, M M and Co.
B Jalaveera Rangoon 1-7 S S N Co.
D E Ranee Rangoon NF, T Morrison and Co
K Dara 3083 NF, NF, T Morrison
M Khandalla Durban NF, M M and Co.
N Golconda 3202 Rangoon 5-7 M M and Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.
S S Andijk 26-6-30.
S S Cracovia 28-6-30.
S S Natravaty 28-6-30.
Barmbeck 30-6-30.
Circassia (boats) 28-6-30.
P Vita Busrah 28-7 M M and Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
FROM LONDON.
Rajputana 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Rawalpindi 11-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Mooltan 18-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind 25-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH.
Trekane 25-7-30 M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL
City of Salford 30-6-30 K N Co.
Clan Macbride 13-7-30 J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.
Benares 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM LIESBAN
Simla 10-7-30 G T Co.

FROM HAMBURG
Ockenfels 2-7-30 L Edward Ltd.
Slotzenfels 16-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM GENOA
Sumatra 10-7-30 M Italiana
Genoa 17-7-30 M Italiana
Arabia 22-7-30 M Italiana
Garoet 4-7-30 T M & Co.
Pilana 25-7-30 L T Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.
Konderkerk 13-7-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Govenkerk 3-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.
Etreefkerk 24-8-30 E D Sassoon and Co.

FROM NEW YORK.
City of Newcastle 28-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
City of Kimberly 12-7-30 F F Campbell & Co.
Unicol 5-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS
Sado Maru 2-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Tottori Maru 16-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Shizoki Maru 29-7-30 N Y Kaisha.
Rangoon Maru, 17-7-30 N. Y. Kaisha.
Burma Maru 25-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Borneo Maru 8-8-30 O S Kaisha.
Sumatra Maru 9-7-30 O S Kaisha.
Ranpura 4-7-30 P and O S N Co.
Alipore 7-7-30 P and O S N Co.

FROM AUSTRALIA.
Naldera 18-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.
Karapara 5-7-30 M M Co.
Karoa 19-7-30 M M & Co.

SAILING DATE OF STEAMERS.
FOR LONDON.
Rasmak 28-6-30 P & O S N Co.
Malwa 12-7-30 P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL
Circassia 2-7-30 G T Co
City of Barcelona U F K N Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Drachenfels 2-7-30 L Edward Ltd.
Andijk 4-7-30 E D Sassooon & Co.
Lugela 3-7-30 G Y Co.

FOR GENOA.
India 1-7-30 M. Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bankura 2-7-30 M M and Co
Vasna 4-7-30 M M and Co.
Barpeta NF, M M and Co.
Vita 18-7-30 M M and Co.

FOR KOBE.
Sudo Maru 12-7-30 N Y Kaisha
Celebes Maru 8-7-30 O S Kaisha

FOR DUNKIRK.
Cross Hill 7-7-30 G T Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Ellora 2-7-30 M M & Co.
Khandalla NF, M M and Co.

FOR KARACHI.
Hatipara U F M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Nizam 2-7-30 T M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Cranfield U F M M & Co.
Jalaveera U F S S Co.
Ranee U F T M & Co.
Golconda 2-7-30 M M and Co.

FOR CALICUT.
Ahmedi NF, S Hasam.

FOR COLOMBO.
Nippon 6-7-30 L Edward Ltd.

FOR MADRAS.
Chittanooga City 4-7-30 M M and Co.

STEAMER FIXED.
FOR LONDON.
Malwa 5980 Britton, P & O S. N. Co.

FOR HAMBURG.
Drachenfels 6344 Lumhoff L Edward Ltd.
Andyk 4037 Lieban E D Sassoon and Co
Lugela 346 Lujole G T Co.
Wolfburg 3827 Schulte L Edward Ltd.

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORT.
Celebes Maru, 5863 Itow, O S Kaisha.

FOR PERSIAN GULF.
Bankura 1905 Durkee M M and Co
Vasna 2043 Fitzherbert M M & Co.
Barpeta 1876 Partridge M M and Co.

FOR RANGOON.
Ranee 3143 Dooley T M & Co.
Jalaveera 3084 Beatson Scindia S N Co
Goalpara 3216 Smee M M and Co.

FOR GENOA.
India, M Italiana.

FOR CALCUTTA.
Nizam 3334 Robb T M & Co.
Cranfield 3213 Collins M M and Co

FOR TUTICORIN.
Golconda 3208 Carran M M & Co.
Hatrana 3831 M M & Co.

FOR CALICUT.
Ahmedi 1331 Chaumont S Hasam.

FOR TRIESTE
Cracovia 4565 Quarantitto Lloyd T Co

FOR LIVERPOOL
Circassia 4370 Munro G T Co.
City of Barcelona 3525 Hill K N & Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.
Crosshill 2305 Stewart G T Co.

FOR DURBAN.
Ellora 2567 Hull M M & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.
Kingsland 2219 Beedie T M & Co
Barpetta 1675 Purtridge M M and Co.
Ellora 2567 Hull M M and Co.

EXPORTS.
June 30.
S S Malwa for London:—2100 cwts Groundnut oil cakes J Traverse and Son.
For Marseilles:—1000 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.
S S Lugella for Rotterdam:—1000 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.
For Hamburg:—173 bales cotton raw N Rajaram and Co.
S S Drachenfels for Antwerp:—75 bales hemp T Dawoodbhai; 25 bales wool raw Shamji Mal; 210 cwts gum Arabic N Mulji and Co.
For New York:—63 cwts gum karayya N Mooljl and Co.
S S Circassia for Liverpool:—9 bales wool raw A Salemohmad & Co; 9 bales wool raw H R Rehmanbhai and Co; 78 bales wool raw R Virchand; 39 bales wool raw K M Nathoo; 159 bales wool raw V Oomersey; 12 bales wool raw M Nissim; 29 bales wool raw M Motilal; 1000 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co; 62 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.
For Manchester:—60 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 125 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1249 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.
For New York:—210 cwts gum karaya 62 cwts gum olibanum E Virji and Co.
For Montreal:—10 bales woollen carpets Cox and Kings Ltd.
For Philadelphia:—161 casks goat skin, Briskey Co.
S S City of Barcelona for Dunkirk:—910 bales cotton raw Bombay Co; 60 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
For Liverpool:—100 bales goat hair K Esmail; 5507 cwts myrabollams P Mathradas and Co.
S S Cracovia for Trieste:—110 bales cotton raw, K Devchand and Co; 125 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
For Venice:—500 cwts linseed T S Thadani and Sons.
For Piraeus:—150 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
For Port Said:—34 bales cotton yarn A El Ejil.
S S India for Genoa:—55 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 260 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 330 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 2000 cwts linseed Birla Bros.
For Marseilles:—4000 cwts groundnut seeds Birla Bros; 3080 cwts castor seeds Ralli Bros.
S S Andijk for Hamburg:—110 bales cotton raw, Volkart Bros.
For Antwerp:—63 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros; 173 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros.
For Gothenburg:—50 bales cotton raw, V A Sane.
For Ghent:—330 bales cotton raw O Suleman and Co.
S S Drachenfels for Hamburg:—330 bales cotton raw Textile Products Ltd; 40 bales wool raw K Esmail; 1000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 201 cwts gum karaya E Virji and Co.
For Rotterdam:—2000 cwts linseed Ralli Bros.
S S Crosshill for Dunkirk:—103 bales cotton raw B Karsondas; 220 bales cotton raw, Rathi and Co; 12240 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co; 345 bales cotton raw K Devchand and Co; 80 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co; 4000 cwts linseed Strauss and Co.
S S Wolfsburg for Antwerp:—550 bales cotton raw Patel Cotton Co; 110 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co; 55 bales cotton raw F F Campbell and Co.
For Hamburg:—110 bales cotton raw V Ladha and Co.
For Ghent:—125 bales cotton raw F F Campbell and Co; 55 bales cotton fly K Visram.
S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton raw M Amersey Ltd; 200 bales cotton raw L Kallianji and Co.; 150 bales cotton raw A Abdulrehman.
For Shanghai:—1000 bales cotton raw J Dossa and Co; 400 bales cotton raw Volkart Bros; 600 bales cotton raw Ralli Bros.
For Nagasaki:—200 bales cotton raw Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.
June 30.
S S Hatipara for London, Agents M M and Co:—55 cases wine, 1389 cases beer 120 cases biscuits 54 cases roofing, 142 cases whisky 180 cases soap 190 cases corks 150 cases winecornis. 135 cases milk 26 cases Creosote oil. 132 cases provision 30 cases turpentine 6.0 cases gin 80 cases borax 147 cases brandy 57 cases newspaper 77 cases polish 233 cases sanitary fluid 200 bags caraway seeds 300 bags vegetable shee. 30 cases mineral oil, 38 cases salt, 71 cases cordials, 200 cases flake litharge, 1000 mill board discs 1097 drums paint 22 drums colour 369 drums linseed oil.

From Middlesborough:—2800 bags chemicals 6745 bags spelter, 885 bundles plates 708 bundles sheets 42 bundles channels 130 bundles bars 200 kegs paint.
From Antwerp: 373 bundles steel bars 542 bundles steel plates 2285 bundles steel joists 1480 bundles steel rods 89 bundles steep hoops 60 bundles steel beams 912 bundles steel angles 54 kegs colour.
From Havre:—60 bundles copper wire 25 bundles copper sheets 274 bundles brass rods.
From Port Said:—241 cases raisin 290 cases cotton.
S S Hatarana from Bassein:—Agents M M and Co:—44900 bags rice.

From Tuticorin:—348 bales cotton 85 bales cotton yarn, 26 bales senna leaves.
From Melbourne:—22 cases tallow 25 bags peas 88 bags fruits 25 bags wool.
From Sydney:—190 cases tallow.
From Habart:—100 bags peas 40 bags fruits 232 bags jams.
From Adelaide:—71 barrels tallow.
S S Ellora from Zanzibar Agents M M and Co:—80 bales cloves.
From Killindini:—28 bundles timber 6231 bales cotton.
S S Barpeta from Busrah Agents M M and Co:—339 baskets dates 555 bags wheat.
From Mohmerah:—100 bags almonds 35 bags khaskhas.
From Bushire:—197 bags almonds 150 bags almond kernels 138 bags p seeds, 148 bags attari, 20 jottas currents 97 bags cotton 48 bags gira.
From Bunder Abbas:—12 bales skin 75 bags raisin 41 bags attari 54 bags assifoetida.
From Jask:—247 bags maloots.
From Muscat:—240 bags dates, 429 bags sardines.
From Charbar:—60 bundles mats.
From Karachi:—3397 bags wheat 50 bags wheat flour 22 bags kishmish, 207 bags gram, 61 bags methy kath, 131 bags bajra 46 bags gira 11 bags gira seeds.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—
Bombay, June 30.

The local market opened at Rs. 204|8 for Broach J|A. delivery and ruled easy on scattered selling when prices sagged to Rs. 201|8 and new Broach A|M. declined to Rs. 230|8. The news of the arrest of Pandit Motilalji reached the market when it was decided to keep the trading open till p.m. as it was the last day of exercising the right on option business. The market will remain closed entirely to-morrow.

Liverpool opening cables were steady and prices in the local market ruled a shade steady. But large short sales made by option dealers forced them to depress prices to save from losses. The market closed at 4 p.m. as under:—

Broach J|A.	200|8
Broach A|M.	231
Oomra July	152
Oomra D|J.	184
Bengal July	135
Bengal D|J.	162

READY COTTON SALES.
Bombay, June 30.

98	Chacheti Thakarshi	Bir	156/8
118	do.	Khamgaon	154
93	do.	Shegaon	155-1/2
100	G. G. Kesha	Muttizapur	153
82	do.	Malkapur	152
200	P. Chrystal & Co.	Hansi	146
100	A. Damodar	Kosi	143
100	Karshandas Narandas	Shegaon	156
100	Japan T. & Co.	Dhamangaon	155
101	P. R. Vakharia	Dhamangaon	154
166	do.	Dhamangaon	152
25	Forbes & Co.	Nimbahera	150

ROOM RATE.
—:o:—
Bombay, June 30.
Bengal July 140.
Bengal D.-J. 161.
Broach J.-A. 205.
Broach A.-M. 235.
Oomra July 155.
Oomra D.-J. 187.

SPOT RATE.

Comptah	245	240	235

STERLING SHARE QUOTATIONS.
—:o:—
Bombay, June 27.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received the following quotations by special cablegram from London to-day:—

NAME OF COMPANY.
Latest prices:—
Andhra Valley 7-1|2 p.c. 1933 Notes £99.
Assam Bengal Railway Ordy. Stock £78-10.
Attock Oil Co. Ltd. £1-1-3.
Australian 5 p.c. Loan 1935-45 £85.
Burma Corporation Ltd. £0-10-9.
Calcutta Tramways Ord. £0-12-3.
Canadian Eagle Oil Co. £0-11-3.
Eastern Bank Ltd. £5-15.
French 5 p.c. Rentes £20-15.
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corpn. £103.
Imperial Airways Ltd. Ord. £1-3-9.
India 3-1|2 p.c. Sterling Stock £61-15.
India 4-1|2 p.c. Sterling Loan 1950-55 £85-5.
India 3 p.c. Sterling Stock £53.
Indian Copper Corporation Ord. £0-1-6.
London and Rhodesian Mining and Land £0-2-0.
Mexican Eagle Oil Co. £0-12-3.
Motor Fuel Proprietory Ltd. £0-1-9.
Nitrate Railway Ordy. £4.
Rangoon Electric Tram. and S. Ordy. £1-17.
Russo-Asiatic Consolidated Ltd. £0-0-6.
Shahdara Saharanpur L. Rly. 4-1|2 Deb. 262.
Tata Power 7-1|2 p.c. 'E' Debs. 1934-48 £100.
Tata Iron and Steel 7 p.c. Debentures £97-10.
War Loan 5 p.c. 1929-47 £103.
Remarks:—* Assam Bengals, Shahdaras and Tata Steel Debs. Ex-dividend £2, 2-1|4 and 3-1|2, respectively.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

Drought In Some Sections.

INDIA AND CHINA OUT OF LANCASHIRE MARKET.

Bombay, June 30.

There were cases of no demand in Lancashire in the post but today both India and China are out of the market. There being no demand from a population of 70,00,00,000 for any cloth makes every cotton trade to pause and think as to what will be the ultimate effect on cotton industry. Absence of demand has caused millions of spindles to remain idle and this must have considerable effect on the consumption of raw cotton. Important changes in the textile industry are bound to come in the near future as the economic conditions in both these countries have declined materially.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was quiet but firm. Prices advanced on absence of rain in drought sections of the Central Belt and favourable Liverpool cables. In a small session prices improved 11 points from the lowest and closed at about the highest level at a net rise of 7 to 9 points. Spot cotton pprices advanced 10 points to 13.70c.

The New Orleans cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 2 to 5 points with spot cotton 9 points height at 12.94c.

REUTER'S NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

The decline in the middle of the month, due to July liquidation and reports that warmer weather was causing more rapid plant development in the South, was checked by an increased trade demand, and covering as prices approached 12.50 cents for October new crop. Trading long interest in July was evidently larger than some authorities anticipated, and the circulation of 1st July notices caused further liquidation.

Notices approximating 114,000 bales were promptly taken on Wednesday by cooperative interests, who also stopped a few additional notices on Thursday. and July showed a firmer tone towards the week-end.

Rain is needed in the Central Belt, while recent excessive temperatures in the South have caused some uneasiness. Otherwise the crop has been making better progress, and traders anticipate comparatively high private condition figures at the end of the month.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of 1 to 2 points and improved on good demand. The market closed at a rise of 6 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 2 points to 7.72d. per lb and sales amounted to 3,000 bales.

Empire cotton futures ruled steady and closed at a rise of 4 points while Egyptian prices advanced 3 points.

AMERICAN COTTON CROP.

As usual we are now entering a period when private crop estimates are issued indicating condition of the growing American cotton crop and estimates of yield. So far the following to estimates are received which speak for themselves:—

(1) Messrs. Norman Meyer and Co. condition 70 per cent.
(2) Messrs Clement Curtis and Co. estimate condition 71 per cent and crop 14,435,000 bales.

PRIVATE CABLES.
New York October Highest 13.47 (at the close) lowest 13-36 (10.10 a.m.)
Livtrpool: "Cotton still not dry, but sales goods small."
Stern: "Some damage complaints hot weather Central Belt. Think it extremely dangerous to be short now."
Reuter: "Market was quiet but firm. Prices advanced on absence of rain in drought sections and favourable Liverpool cables."
Norden: Estimates condition 70 per cent.
Clement Curtis: Estimates condition 71 per cent.
Clement Curtis: Crop 14,435,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.
—:o:—
Liverpool, June 23.
July close up at s. 7/1-1/8d. up 1/2d.
October close at s. 7/3-3/4d. up 3/8d.
December close at s. 7/5-3/4d. up 3/4d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.
July per bushel s. 90-1/4 — 1-1/2.
September per bushel s. 94-1/4—1.
December per busnel s. 100 — 1.

ARGENTINE LINSEED QUOTATIONS.
August 16.58 — 2.
September 18.71 — 0.

WHEAT CABLE.
Moderate buying recently. Tone steady. Weather market. Farm Board state not pressing wheat competition. Farmers prefer long side."

LINSEED CABLE.
"Linseed Oil little of interest but undertone much better."

STOCKS AND SHARES.

HEAVY SELLING PRESSURE IN BOMBAY DYEING.

Undertone Easy

BOMBAY, June 30.

Cotton Mill Shares opened quiet but steady with a small turnover of fresh business. There was steady transfer business it being the last day for transfering on squaring up open business. The fundamental situation is weak and the repression is having material ecffect on the demand of mill cloth. There was heavy selling in Bombay Dyeing Shares while Fazal shares ruled somewhat steady. The news of the arrest of Pandit Motilalji caused considerable nervousness towards the close. Tata Hydros and Steel shares ruled rather steady with a small business. The market will re-open on Thursday.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
—:o:—
Bombay, June 30.
Bombay Dyeing 7, 43, 45, 21, 23.
Century 278, 66, 68.
Colaba 115, 16.
Crescent 85.
Fazul 476, 77, 71, 74, 65, 67 65.
Indore 347, 48, 46.
Madhowji N 37.
Nagpur 438, 35, 36.
Pearl 245, 36, 37, 35, 37.
New Great 178, 60.
Simplex 66, 65, 65, 60-10.
Swadeshi 346, 40.
Burma 633, 21, 23.
Hydro 1136, 40, 22, 23.
Tram 128-2, 27.
Deff. 301, 296, 97.
Ord. 45-2, 43-12.
Bundi 14-8.
Indian 222, 18, 20.
Katni Ord. 170.
Alcock 206.

SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS
Last Closing Quotation.
Bombay, June 30.

	Rs.	Rs.
Ahmedabad-Advance	100	335
Apollo	50	4
Assur Veerjee	5	1
Barsi	250	125
Barar Manufacturing	100	186-4
Bharat	150	60-10
Bombay Cotton	500	150
Bombay Dyeing	250	723-12
Bombay Industrial	5	2-8
Bradbury	250	150
Broach Fine Counts	250	30
Century	100	268-12
Central India	100	436-4
Ceylon	100	25
Colaba Land and Mill	100	116-4
Cooria	100	200
Crescent	100	85
Currimbhoy	250	90
David	250a	150
Dawn	250	550
E. D. Sassoon United Ord.	10	0-6-0
Ebrahim Pabaney	250	136-4
Edward Sassoon	250	70
Elphinstone	100	7
Fazulbhoy	250	465
Finlay	100	115
Framjee Petit	1,000	120
Gokak	100	143-12
Gold Mohur	100	80
Hindustan	1,000	1700
Indian Bleaching etc.	100	117-8
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	1125
Indore-Malwa x.o.	100	346-4
Jamshed	25	18
Jam Ranjit Singhji	1,000	1595
Kasturchand	50	9.12
Khandesh	1,000	2200
Khatau Makanjee	100	93-4
Kohinoor	100	137-8
Lakshmi Cotton	250	1230
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	30
Madras United	250	400
Maneckjee Petit	1,000	900
Meyer Sassoon	100	50
Mysore	50	132.8
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	650
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	107-8
Mysore	50	132.8
New City of Bombay	100	62-8
New Great Eastern	200	168-12
Osmanshahi	75	62-8
Pearl	250	237-8
Phoenix	100	347.8
Sassoon Cotton	10	8
Sassoon and Alliance Silk	50	71
Sholapur	1,000	1,500
Simplex	250	60-10
Sir Bhapurji Broacha	100	6-12
Swadeshi	100	340
Sawn	100	110
Satya Mill Ltd.	100	130
Tata Mill Ltd.	25	40
Vishnu Cotton	500	2025
Western Indian Spinning	1,000	850

BANKS.

Banks of India	50	85
Baroda	50	69.8
Central	25	15-12
Eastrn	25	75
Imperial	500	1290
Imperial Contributory	125	316.4
P. and O. Bank	£10	125
Union	5	3-5-6

CEMENT & MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Portland	10	14-3
Central India Mining	10	1-4
Gwalior Cement	70	78
Indian Cement	250	220
Katni Cement	100	170.
Deferred	40	700
Punjab Cement	10	10
Shahabad Cement	10	142-8
Shivrajpur	10	10
United Cement	100	58

RAILWAYS.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	805
Amritsar Pattdi	100	112
Central Provinces	100	87
Dhond Baramati	100	90
Gujerat	100	73
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	72
Larkhana	100	68
Mandra Bhon	90	36-8
Mymen Singh	100	94-4
Pachora Jamner	100	72
Sara Sirajgunj	100	72-8
Sialkot Narrowal	100	90
Sind Light	29	52-8
Tapty Valley	500	686-4
Upper Sind	100	71

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric	100	130
Andhra Valley Ord.	1,000	620
Bombay Tramway Ordy.	1,000	126-12
Tata Hydro Electric Ordy.	1,000	1123-12
Tata Power Ordy.	1,000	520
Karachi Electric	100	156-4
Poona Electric	100	160
Surat Electric Ordy.	100	127-8

PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort	475	130
Harvey and Sabapathy	500	1150
Indian Cotton	125	196-4
Manmad Manufacturing	250	270
New Berar	500	800
New Mofussil	400	300
New Prince of Wales	500	400
Volkart U. P.	500	480

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

B. I. G. Insurance	10	1-8
Bombay Life Assurance	30	34
Empire of India Life	125	1750
Industrial & Prudential	6	8-4
Jupiter General Insu.	15	8 -8
New India Assurance	15	18-4
Oriental Government Security Life	150	1850
Vulcan	10	7

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	101	206-4
Attock Oil	21	22
Belapur Co.	50	10
Bombay Safe Deposit	200	602-8
Bombay Steam Co. Ordy.	250	180
Bombay Uganda	80	20
B. Burma T. Corporation	125	633-12
Do. Contributary	50	243-12
British Burma Petroleum x.d.	8s	3-4
Burma Corporation	10	7-12
Bombay Telephones	50	51-8
Indian Radio Telegraph	100	270
" " " Drd.	100	265
Jost Engineering	50	180
Kemp	200	195
Mackenzie Saw Mills	100	85
Okha Salt works	10	6
Port Canning	1,000	855
Scindia Steam		15 8
Tata Construction	30	32
Tata Iron (Ordinary)	75	44.12
Tata (deferred)	30	297-8
Tata Iron (Ordinary)	75	43-12
Andhra Valley	1,000	990
Bombay Cotton Mills	10	5-8
Bombay Steam	250	201 -4
Bombay Tramways	50	63-12
Bradbury Mills	250	150
Central India Mills	500	450
Elphinstone Spg.	100	25
Jupiter Insurance Co.	10	10
Katni First Pref.	100	100
Katni Sec. Pref.	100	105
Madhawji Mills	250	65
Marsland Price Co.	100	80
New Great Eastern	200	180
Punjab Cement	10	10
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	101
Tata Hydro	1,000	1,030

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, June 30.

3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65|6.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 90|11.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 89|11.
4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 76|2.
4 1|2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 95|4.
4 1|2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 87.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 95|2.
5 per cent Loan due 1945 Rs.
5 per cent Loan due 1939-43 96-4
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1933 Rs. 100|5.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 Rs. 101|4.
6 per cent War Bonds Free) due 1930 Rs. 100|3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free 1931 Rs. 101|7.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax due 1932 Rs. 102|8.
6 1|2 per cent Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due Rs. 105.
4 per cent Port Trust due Rs. 75.
4 per cent Improvement due 1974 Rs. 73|12.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 73|12.
5 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1959 Rs. 90|14.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 103|12.
3 1|2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 65-6 c.
Forward Rates 2nd July Settlement 5 per cent. 1945-55 Rs. 101-3-0
Tone of Market:—Steady.

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BOMBAY, TUESDAY, JULY 1, 1930.

PUNJAB LAWYERS' QUOTA IN NATIONAL STRUGGLE.

Move to Call Conference.

MR. V. J. PATEL'S BLESSING.

KARACHI, June 27.

Lala Duncichand, Advocate, Ambala writes from Karachi:—In the midst of repression the Simon Commission Recommendations have come like a thunderbolt from the sky, the momentary effect of which will be to produce a feeling of despair but the more abiding effect of which will be to teach the people of India the lesson that "nations are by themselves made." It is not my business to criticise the Simon Commission recommendations in this letter as I have got a better business to do, namely, to call upon the people of the Punjab to finance the freedom movement which is growing intensive and extensive in the Punjab. It is not the time that individuals should be approached for doles of charity for the nation. It is the duty of one and all to help the movement spontaneously, promptly and cheerfully with ample funds.

I had been thinking of late to approach the members of the legal profession of the Punjab for help but I had so far refrained from doing so, mainly on account of the consciousness of the fear that my appeal may fall on deaf ears. But now that I have been encouraged and supported by no less a personage than Mr. V. J. Patel, the ex-President of the Legislative Assembly, I feel no hesitation in approaching the members of the legal profession and other people in the Punjab, which I cannot do better than in the words of his letter to me.

EX-SPEAKER'S LETTER.

"I am glad to learn from your letter that you have been exclusively devoting yourself to the collection of funds for the Provincial Congress Committee. I have no doubt that the people of your province will generously respond to your appeal. Sinews of war are an important factor in the prosecution of the Congress programme and its ultimate success. I wish you all success in your endeavours.

"When we met at Rawalpindi I suggested to you to have a conference of lawyers from your province with a view to induce them to make their contribution in our struggle for freedom, and I had in mind that those lawyers who could not for some reason or other suspend their practice must set apart a certain percentage of their monthly income to be made over to the Provincial Congress Committee. I hope you are moving in that direction also. All our countrymen must be made to realize that it is their duty, at this critical juncture in the history of our country, to contribute their mite, however humble, in order to bring the struggle to a successful termination."

I shall be prepared to take steps to call for the suggested conference if I receive encouragement from the members of the Bar. I shall wait for encouragement, advice and guidance from different Bar Associations to give practical shape to the suggestion of Mr. Patel.—Free Press.

MORE ENGLISH COMMENTS ON SIMON REPORT.

Garvin Blesses Seven Englishmen's Efforts.

LONDON, June 29.

Writing on the Simon Commission's report in the "Observer", Mr. Garvin says that apart from its immediate purpose, the report will hold a lasting place in the literature concerning Federal Constitutions.

Mr. Garvin refers to importance of the Commission's unanimity and considers that they propose that tremendous step should be taken in the provinces. Referring to the Centre, he says that it would have been impossible to render a finer service towards forming political unity of British India and towards preserving that integrity than the Commission's propositions for the reconstitution of Delhi Parliament.

Mr. Garvin emphasises that absolute unity within itself is indispensable to the Central Government and adds that there is not a particle of reaction in the recommendations in regard to the Centre. He doubts whether the Princes will approve of the suggestion for their entering greater India system gradually. He expects that the solution will be found on the basis of Federal British India linked with some kind of Confederation of the Princes.

GARVIN BLESSES REPORT.

Concluding Mr. Garvin says: "This is not the place for a few critical reflections. They are of minor account. The utility and sanity of the recommendations will be recognised the more they are studied. At all points those who reject the conclusions will find it hard to devise a workable alternative. As a constructive plan for India the report holds the field."

NO HOME RULE FOR INDIA.

"Reynold's News" emphasises that thought and careful planning are displayed in the report and says that there is a great deal to recommend the plans recommended there to acceptance. Enlightened Indians will themselves recognise the need for hastening slowly towards the goal of self-governing Commonwealth but Home Rule for India will not be achieved under the scheme.

PEEL'S LOGIC.

Earl Peel in the "Sunday Times" examines the recommendations at some length. He says that the new constructive proposals arise naturally from the facts in the Commission's survey. Earl Peel observes that the Commission's unanimity adds immensely to the importance and value of their advice and thinks that perhaps the Commission's greatest service is the fact that they have indicated clearly the kind of Constitution towards which the Reforms, both present and future, should move. Earl Peel considers that the change to full responsible Government in the provinces is very far-reaching, but expects that many will question the proposal to entrust the police and law and order to a Minister.

WESTERN PLANT IN EASTERN SOIL?

Dealing with the Indian States, Earl Peel dismisses as unpractical the idea of self-governing British India side by side with Federation of Indian States. He thinks that different States may take different views of the suggestion that they should adhere to the Federal framework. Many may prefer to remain as now, resting on their agreements with the British Government and satisfied with their right of direct approach to the Viceroy, but the stress of economic pressure and the growing necessities of political contacts of all kinds may turn the current in another direction. Earl Peel concludes with a statement that transplanting Western parliamentary institutions into the old soils of India is a daring constitutional effort. The Commissioners have done their best to adapt them to new surroundings.—Reuter.

DACCA TRAGEDY—AND AFTER.

Attempts At Hindu-Muslim Reconciliation

The "Musalman" writes:—

We are glad that at the instance of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who had recently been to Dacca a Committee has been formed of Hindus and Mussalmans to bring about reconciliation between two the communities. Nawab Habibullah with some other prominent Muslim gentlemen and some prominent Hindus of the town are on the Committee and we hope that they will soon be able to create an atmosphere in which the present tension of feeling soon disappears. It should be understood by members of both the communities that the Hindus and Mussalmans have to live as neighbours and that they cannot possibly live in peace and happiness if at least neighbourly relations are not established between them. In their own interests they should not play into the hands of mischief-makers. The committee seems to have already begun its work of reconciliation. It is needless to say that we wish it every success.

ASSAM'S RESPONSE TO THE CONGRESS.

CHARKHAS IN BAR LIBRARY.

Foreign & Mill Yarn Banned.

(From Our Correspondent.)

GAUHATI, June 26.

In the course of an interview with Mr. M. Tayebulla, General Secretary, Assam Provincial Congress Committee, Gauhati, he gave the following report.

Boycott of foreign cloth has already met with remarkable success throughout the province of Assam. Every Assamese home has its loom and foreign yarn is practically banned. Spinning has received an impetus unknown before. Sale of foreign yarn and cloth in the villages has become well-nigh impossible. Enthusiasm has reached such a pitch that even Swadeshi mill yarn is not permitted. Villagers are making spontaneous and organised splendid efforts to boycott all foreign cloth. Reports are forthcoming that people are voluntarily removing the mill yarn ready for weaving on the looms and destroying them. Demand for cotton is very great. As it is not the cotton season, the supply has become very difficult.

People have been advised to produce as much Khaddar as possible, and not to purchase any cloth but Khaddar until Mahatma Gandhi is released. Curtailment of the quantity of cloth used is also urged. It is expected that Assam will before very long completely boycott all foreign cloth.

Prohibition work is also going on well. Villagers have taken up temperence work and social boycott with zeal.

Section 144 has been promulgated in Dhubri, Barpara and Tezpur, prohibiting all political meetings and demonstrations within the limits of the municipality for a period of two months.

The Viceroy's Ordinances have been promulgated in Assam.

District leaders are holding numerous mass meetings in the villages. All section of people, irrespective of classes and communities have take active part. There is a glorious awakening of national consciousness everywhere heretofore unknown.

The Director of Public Instruction, Assam, has issued a Circular, requiring every guardian or parent to give an undertaking of his ward, that his ward, upon readmission after the Summer Vacation, "will take no part in political activities or demonstrations of any kind" on the pain of expulsion from the Government schools. Kuardians have decided to withdraw their wards if the Circular is not withdrawn within a period.

The Members of the Gauhati Lawyers' Association have set a very good example to the public, by keenly taking to spinning. A number of Charkha have been provided for in the Bar Library, where the members spin at their leisure. There has also been a great demand of Charkhas by the public and the ladies.

ANTI-SIMON DEMONSTRATIONS AT PANIPAT.

Effigies Of Simon Seven Burnt.

LAHORE, June 30.

Reports received from Jagadhri, Karsal, Panipat, Thanesar, Kaithal and Shahabad State that black flag processions were taken out in these towns as a demonstration against the Simon Commission Report. Effigies of Simon seven along with two large volumes of their Report were consigned to fire at public meetings. Resolutions congratulating the Congress workers who were arrested and convicted were also passed.—Free Press.

MR. RANGILDAS KAPADIA SENTENCED.

(From Our Correspondent)

SURAT, June 28.

Mr. Rangildas M. Kapadia, Mr. Thakorbhai Desai and five more volunteers have been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200 in default one month's additional rigorous imprisonment under the picketing ordinance.

BRITISH PARTY LEADERS CONFER.

Another Announcement Expected.

LONDON, June 27.

Political leaders are beginning to appreciate the seriousness of the crisis in India aggravated by the Simon Report and are believed to have consented to some announcement calculated to emphasise the freedom of the coming Conference to discuss all proposals from whatever quarter without being in any way committed beforehand to the scheme of the Commission.

Mr. Brockway says the Conservative and Liberal parties except a few individuals are expected to stand by the Report, but the attitude of the Labour main body is more doubtful. The inclusion of Messrs. Hartshorn and Attlee in the Government makes it difficult for the official Labour to repudiate the report, but Mr. MacDonald and Mr. Benn are said to be impressed by the almost entire lack of support for the recommendations from their followers as well as by the growing solidarity of all parties in India.

Mr. Brockway and other Left-wingers continue to urge that a representative conference is impossible without immediate amnesty and an assurance that the purpose of the conference is to draft an acceptable constitution based on self-government. The pressure from Labour left is being strengthened by the criticisms of the recommendations from the centre and if Indian protests are also generally sustained it is considered possible that Parliamentary leaders will allow the report to recede in the background in order to make Indian co-operation in the conference easier.—"Hindu" Special Cable.

18 DAYS IN AIR PILOTING.

Canadian Brothers' Record.

LONDON, June 29.

Chicago.—Two brothers, John and Kenneth Hunter, have spent 18 days in air piloting the "City of Chicago". They have already broken by a few hours the record for continuous refuelling flight but hope to complete twenty days aloft.—Reuter.

Demonstration Against Simon Report.

(From Our Correspondent.)

BROACH, June 26.

The recommendations of the Simon report received hostile demonstration at the hands of the citizens of Broach. A monster pprocession was taken out by the local District Youth League in which a large number of men, women and boys participated. The processionists were all bare-headed and held black flags in their hands. The procession wended its way through the city. A meeting was held at Sevashram where the summary of the report was burnt to ashes, the copies of "Times of India" were also burnt.

Sjts. Dinkerrao Desai and Chokesi urged the audience to boycott the "Times of India" as this paper was doing the greatest harm to the national movement by misrepresenting the national struggle.

SIMON REPORT'S FUNERAL.

JARANWALA, June, 27.

The office of the local Congress Committee was searched and also the houses of B. Lok Nath, L. Seva Ram Anand and I. Lakchmi Das. In all 50 arrests have been effected so far, in Jaranwala Tehsil. A funeral procession of the Simon Commission Report was taken out yesterday morning. A large number of people attended it.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA, June 30.

Ananta Singh, a proclaimed offender and alleged to be one of the ringleaders of the Chittagong armoury raids, surrendered at Elysium Row, C. I. D., Headquarters. It is stated that the man in a brief statement said that persons hitherto arrested in connection with the raid were innocent and that he had surrendered to take his trial.—A. P.

NAWAJAWAN SABHA DECLARED ILLEGAL.

Fazilka, June 28.—The Nawjawan Bharat Sabha of Fazilka has been declared an unlawful body. The Sabha has been reorganised on a sounder basis and the membership is reported to be increasing.—Free Press.

SIMON INQUISITION COFFIN.

Calcutta Khilafat Committee Urges Muslims To Oppose Report.

CALCUTTA, June 30.

The Executive Committee of the Calcutta Khilafat Committee has passed a resolution yesterday urging "Mussalmans of India to oppose the Simon Commission Report unanimously until it is modified."—Free Press.

RHINELAND ON EVE OF EMANCIPATION.

Hindenburg's Proposed Tour.

LONDON, June 30.

The last french soldier leaves Rhineland to-night, after twelve years of occupation. The Rhinelanders have prepared a full programme of festivities to mark their emancipation. Von Hindenburg is making a week's tour of Rhineland, beginning from the 19th of July.—Reuter.

REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA.

Exiled Vice-President And War Minister Return.

LONDON, June 29.

Buenos Aires.—A message from La Paz says that forces of General Kundt, the German Chief of Staff who has been killed, have been routed in rising by a force of two regiments of infantry, one regiment of artillery and a few hundreds of armed civilian students, commanded by General Blanco Galindo, a pupil of the French military academy of Saint Cyr.

Saavedra, the exiled Vice-President of Bolivia, War Minister and other exiles have left for Bolivia from Buenos Aires.—Reuter.

CHITTAGONG ARMOURY RAID.

"Absconding Insurgent Surrenders."

CALCUTTA, June 30.

It is understood that Anantasingh, the absconding insurgent in the Chittagong Armoury raid surrendered at Elysium Row yesterday.—Free Press.

A PATHAN STABBED.

Assailant At Large.

On Sunday night, Akbarkhan, a Pathan, was stabbed at Failand Road by one Syed Mohmed who is still at large. Akbar Khan was removed by the police to the J. J. Hospital where he died soon after admission.

The Coroner held an inquest on Monday and after recording identification evidence adjourned further hearing to enable the police to make investigations.

(Continued from column 7.)

months. Compared to their suffering the inconveniecences and little hardships of those outside their ranks are negligie but, instead of extending your sympathy to the satyagrahis, you magnify the inconveniences and hardships of the general public; and go to the length of holding satyagrahis as practically responsible for all present day evil in India!

Your 'Guru' and mine wanted to develop in our country capacity, character and courage; social philosophers in the west have been struggling in vain to devise the moral equivalent of war. The Mahatma's movement has even during these three months, apart from its achievements in the past, developed capacity, character and courage to an extent that would have gladdened the heart of the noble founder of the Servants of India Society. It has been the source of inspiration for service and self-sacrifice, particularly among women and in rural areas and it alone provides the moral equivalent of war by evoking those qualities which we wish to see establish in prominence in the new social order. Rather than defame and deride, let us bow our heads in all humility and reverence that it has been vouchsafed to our generation and to our country to witness so striking a phenomenon in the moral, ethical and spiritual progress of the world!

VAIKUNTH L. MEHTA.

Andheri, June 17, 1930.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

National Flag Hoisting Ceremony At Lahore.

LAHORE, June 30.

The monthly National Flag hoisting ceremony was held yesterday outside the Mori Gate, Lahore. This was followed by a procession carrying the Flag on a camel's back, which paraded the City singing National songs.—Free Press.

PICKETING OF LIQUOR SHOPS TELLS.

Shop-keepers Ready To Have Their Sales Checked.

LAHORE, June 30.

Picketing of liquor shops has met with much success in Lahore. Two liquor dealers on the Mall have agreed with the Congress Committee not to sell liquor to Indians, and to allow volunteers the use of their premises for the purpose of checking the sales made by them.—Free Press.

JAMSHEDPUR SATYAGRAHA NEWS.

JAMSHEDPUR, June 28.

On Sunday the 15th June, eleven Congress Volunteers were arrested and sentenced under the New Picketing Ordinance. On Sunday the 22nd again another batch of volunteers numbering to 7 including Committee members and one Vice President of the Committee were arrested, when they were picketing before the cloth shops explaining people why they should not purchase foreign cloth.

They were tried on Monday the 23rd in the Court of the Sub-Divisional Magistrate. During the trial they were asked to take out shoes from their feet but they refused. In consequence shoes were forcibly remove by the Police under the orders of the Court. They were sentenced to six months rigorous imprisonment and one hundred rupees fine each in default one month more imprisonment.

"ORDINARY RIGHTS OF CITIZENS INTERFERED WITH."

Local Body President Resigns

OKARA, June 26.

The following letter was addressed to the Deputy Commissioner Montgomery by Mr. Karpa, Rais, Badhwar, President, Notified Area Committee, Okara:—On the 19th instant the Superintendent of Police on your report arrested 15 persons at Okara, against whom it was alleged, that they had pitched a tent on the Committee's land. The decision on this matter, was of so much importance that its discussion was absolutely necessary in a special meeting of the Committee. I am the Junior President of the N. A. Committee, Okara, and I have to point out with great regret that I was not even informed of it. The manner in which the ordinary right of the citizens of Okara were interfered with was so surprising that it requires no mention on my part.

Again on the 24th instant the police repeated their attack on a purely non-violent crowd whose only object was to show their disagreement with the Simon Report. Their manner of beating was so ruthless that it melts the hearts of any human being. At the same time they sent for 7 men who were arrested for reasons best known to them.

I, therefore, tender my resignation from the nominal membership of the Committee.—Free Press.

UNJUST CHARGE AGAINST SATYAGRAHIS

A Reply To "Servant Of India"

The following letter by Mr. Vaikunth Lalubhai Mehta appears in the latest issue of "Servant of India":—

Sir,—As an admirer and humble follower of the Servants of India Society it grieved me very much to see the issue of its organ published on the Silver Jubilee Celebration Day of the Society disfigured by an editorial note which however is bound to be welcomed with glee by all enemies of Indian progress. I admit that the truth must be told whatsoever the consequence but my grievance is that you have departed from the path of truth and shown scant fairness to those of your countrymen who are associated with the present struggle for political freedom in criticizing—I would go further and say reviling them as you have done in your note on the "Violence of Non-violence."

Your sense of fairness is uppermost in the preceding note on "Vindictive Frightfulness" where you make ample allowance for the difficulties of the all-powerful Government and even see some justification for several of its actions. The note I complain of presents a curious study in contrasts, for here in downright fashion you condemn the actions of your countrymen, and even go to the length of throwing suspicion on the benafides of the satyagraha movement by talking of "a smoke screen of non-violence!"

There may be conflicting views about the wisdom of launching satyagraha at the present moment, there may be differences of opinion regarding the methods adopted in pursuit of the goal, yet any student of Gandhiism's gospel knows that attack on salt depots, miscalled "raids" on salt depots is not contrary to the spirit of the movement; and to speak of this aspect of the campaign as a dilution of the policy of non-violence nullifies a great deal of the force of your condemnation of the methods followed by Government in dealing with the situation.

Though I fervently hope I am wrong in my interpretation, you seem to accuse the promoters of the movement—do you realize when you write thus, that most of the promoters in all parts of the country are behind prison bars and hence incapable to influence developments—of deliberate attempts at working up violence to fever pitch and rousing passions they are unable to control. I should like to know what evidence you possess on which you base this allegation except such as is presented in the one-sided and belated versions of disturbances of the peace here and there, issued by Government or published in the Anglo-Indian press. You surely cannot blame satyagrahis for an odd stone hurled when crowds gather together, though I wish it was fully realized that in Gujarat, the home of the movement, not even a stone or a people has hurt the armed and unarmed upholders of law and order. Undoubtedly the movement has had the effect of tearing the veil of governance by the tacit consent of the people that disguised the true nature of the present system of administration in India. But if you had any first-hand knowledge of the implications or manifestations of the satyagraha campaign you would certainly not have condemned it as striking a mortal blow at the law-abiding instincts of the people and fomenting anarchy. As impartial observers have testified, the satyagrahis are no mobs, no crowds, but they are an organized, disciplined and peaceful army, whose conduct evokes admiration even from some of their opponents. I do not know what researches have led you to the discovery that this movement has been the harbinger of communal discord and internal disunity. All evidence I have seen as a mere student of affairs leads me to a very different conclusion and I must protest against your heaping accusations on a body of national workers who, if not in jail, are too deeply absorbed in this intense struggle for freedom and have neither the time nor the heart to parry words with their own countrymen and rebut vague, if not false, charges based on inaccurate information.

You are wrong in assuming that the Mahatma's mission was one of peace, at any price. If it had been, he need never have left the Satyagraha Ashram on his great march. He deliberately embarked on his campaign as a means for the achievement of political freedom, and his followers and those others who participate in the struggle are prepared to face all suffering meekly and bravely. Of this they have given ample evidence during the last three

(Continued in column 5.)

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